

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

FEBRUARY 19, 1883.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HISCOCK, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 7595.]

In presenting to the House the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the Committee on Appropriations herewith submit the following report:

The estimates upon which the bill is based will be found in the Book of Estimates for 1884, as stated in the following table, upon which the page, subject, and amount of estimate will be found:

Page.	Subjects.	Estimates, 1884.
141	Total public buildings under Treasury Department (Digest, \$5,876,000)	\$4, 817, 500
143	Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals.	500, 000
144	Armories and arsenals, after reduction by Secretary of War.	893, 900
152	Buildings and grounds in and around Washington, including State, War, and Navy Department building, and site and building for Signal Office.	838, 000
155	Public works under War Department, including buildings at frontier posts and Washington Monument	1, 931, 859
156	Navy yards and stations.	3, 562, 444
157	Miscellaneous, Naval Observatory.	293, 069
158	Total public works, Interior Department, including fire-proof roof, coal-vaults, and elevator for Patent-Office building.	417, 100
	Department of Agriculture	10, 500
	Department of Justice	1, 000
165	Public printing and binding.	2, 961, 949
170	Payment of judgments of the Court of Claims	500, 000
171	Life-saving stations, &c.	902, 125
171	Revenue-cutter service	950, 000
171	Bureau of Engraving and Printing (<i>see</i> page 249, Appendix)	1, 929, 698
181	Light-house establishment	2, 249, 000
182	Coast and Geodetic Survey	573, 000
184	Surveying steamer for the coast of Alaska	100, 000
184	Miscellaneous objects under the Treasury Department, including punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws; contingent expenses independent treasury. expenses of currency and coins; fish and fisheries; ethnology; fire-proofing Smithsonian; fuel, furniture, and heating; custodians and janitors; vaults, safes, and locks; and plans for public buildings under Treasury Department	2, 895, 817
187	Suppressing counterfeiting; moieties; seal fisheries in Alaska; lands and other property of the United States; inspection of cattle; pier at marine hospital, Chicago; and storehouse for Revenue-Marine Service, Wood's Holl.	
194	Observation and report of storms, Signal Service	1, 234, 299
198	National cemeteries	205, 440
198	Miscellaneous, War Department, including surveys and reconnaissances; records of the rebellion; military convicts; artillery school at Fortress Monroe; military prison at Fort Leavenworth; transient paupers; artificial limbs and appliances for disabled soldiers; national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers; collection and payment of bounty prize-money and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors, and Mississippi Commission	1, 666, 792
200	Miscellaneous, Interior Department, including surveyors-general contingent; collecting revenue from public lands; surveying the public lands; Tenth Census; Government Hospital for the Insane; Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Howard University; National Museum, &c.	2, 307, 881

Page.	Subjects.	Estimates, 1884.
207	Miscellaneous, Department of Justice, including defending suits in claims against the United States; prosecution, &c., of claims; punishing violation of intercourse acts, &c.; prosecution of crimes; expenses of Territorial courts in Utah; and expenses of United States courts.....	\$3,275,000
	Total amount of estimates for sundry civil.....	34,116,373

Total amount of estimates is \$34,116,373. In addition to which other estimates from the departments and other sources have been received by the committee since the Book of Estimates was printed. These will probably swell the total amount of the matters that were considered by the committee to upwards of \$40,000,000.

The amount recommended by this bill is \$22,314,920.41.

The amount recommended by the bill of similar character providing for the current year as reported to the House was \$23,850,657.93, which became law for the amount of \$25,589,358.06.

The estimates for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in accordance with the provisions of the act of last year include all the work done by that bureau for the departments and offices.

Those for the Coast and Geodetic Survey are given in full detail under the same provision.

Those for the Signal Service (observation and report of storms) are also given under the same provisions in full detail, and include estimates for amounts formerly appropriated under the Army appropriation law except in small part. The estimates for the Geological Survey are also given in detail.

LEGISLATION IN THE BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, should he deem it advisable, to purchase a site suitable for the purpose, other than that provided for in the act authorizing the erection of a new public building in the city of Pensacola, Florida, approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; but the limit of the cost of said building and site shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, as fixed in said act. Also, to procure the appraisal of the premises, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the city of New York, bounded by West, Laight, Hubert, and Washington streets in the said city, and now occupied by the government under lease, and to make report to Congress thereon at its next session. Also, to acquire, by private purchase or by condemnation, the necessary lands for public buildings and light-houses to be constructed, and for which money is appropriated, including all public building sites authorized to be acquired under any of the acts of the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress; and there may be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, from the several amounts appropriated for the construction of public buildings, the expenses incident to the procuring of sites for said buildings respectively; and he is also authorized and directed, if in his judgment the exigencies of the service require it, to buy the steam-launches for use in the harbors of Galveston, Texas, and Mobile, Alabama, provided for by the act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes," but not at an additional cost.

The Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to detail for the service in the Signal Corps, not to exceed eight commissioned offi-

cers, exclusive of the second lieutenants of the Signal Corps authorized by law.

The Potomac Steamboat Company is authorized to bring suit against the United States in the Court of Claims, to establish and recover actual damages, if any, sustained by their steamboat Excelsior, in consequence of an alleged collision with the United States tug Fortune, in Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

That from and after the passage of this act the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall apply the excess above five dollars monthly of the pensions of all inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the support and the objects and purposes of said home: *Provided, however,* That the above provision shall not apply to any inmate of said home who, having at the time of his admission to said home, wife, minor child, or parent dependent upon him for support, shall apply the excess of his pension above said five dollars each month to said support. The said Board of Managers shall annually report the amount of pension-money received by them under the above provision: *Provided,* That in addition to the persons now declared by law to be entitled to admission to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, any person who served during the war of the rebellion in the Navy of the United States and was honorably discharged therefrom, who is not otherwise provided for by law, and who is incapacitated by reason of wounds incurred in the line of duty or disease contracted during his said service from earning his own support, may be admitted to said home in the same manner and under the same conditions as volunteer soldiers. And section two of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and for deficiencies, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, is hereby repealed.

* * * The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may grant leases for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground within said park, but no more ground shall be so leased than is necessary for the hotels and storehouses necessary to the accommodation of visitors, and necessary outhouses, bath and ice houses, and for gardening or grazing land in connection with said hotels; but no exclusive privileges or monopoly of any kind shall be granted to any person or company or corporation for any purpose within said park; nor shall any lease or contract be made which in any degree or manner interferes with or prevents the free and unrestricted access of the public to all portions of the park.

The Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries authorized to designate, from the employés of the Commission, an assistant, to discharge his duties in case of his absence or disability: *Provided,* That no increase of pay shall be granted in consequence of such selection.

Where the same person holds the office of clerk in both the circuit and district courts of any district, he shall be allowed by the Attorney-General to retain for his personal compensation of the fees received by him, after the payment of office expenses, the prescribed maximum for one office only, to wit, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and this proviso shall apply in its full extent to the clerks of courts mentioned in section eight hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes: *And provided further,* That the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall make to the Attorney-General his semi-annual report of fees and emoluments in the same manner and under the same regulations as clerks of the other courts of

the United States, under and in accordance with section eight hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, the maximum of whose compensation, after the payment of office expenses and other allowances granted by the Attorney-General, shall not exceed the maximum of three thousand five hundred dollars, and the balance of said fees and emoluments of his office shall be paid into the Treasury according to the provisions of section eight hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes: *And provided also*, That the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall make his semi-annual report of fees and emoluments of his office to the Attorney-General in the same form and manner as clerks of other courts, to whom the Attorney-General is authorized to allow, as the maximum of his office, after the payment of necessary expenses to be approved by him, a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars per annum; and the balance of said fees and emoluments shall be paid into the Treasury.

The following statement gives the titles of all the important appropriations in the sequence that they are arranged in the bill with the amount and page of bill, upon which they will be found for convenience of reference.

State Department.....	page 1..	\$29,900 00
Treasury Department public buildings.....	page 3..	2,108,300 00
Life-Saving stations.....	page 7..	748,500 00
Revenue-Cutter Service.....	page 9..	875,000 00
Engraving and Printing.....	page 10..	832,000 00
Light-House Establishment.....	page 11..	2,084,000 00
Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals.....	page 13..	239,000 00
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	page 14..	554,290 00
Steamer for Pacific Coast.....	page 23..	100,000 00
Solar eclipse.....	page 23..	5,000 00
Treasury miscellaneous.....	page 23-27..	1,625,850 00
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	page 28..	50,000 00
National Board of Health.....	page 27..	100,000 00
Armories and arsenals.....	page 28..	315,494 80
Buildings and grounds.....	page 30-33..	128,500 00
Washington Monument, and State, War, and Navy Departments.....	page 34..	650,000 00
Military posts.....	page 34..	324,000 00
Signal Service.....	page 35-40..	882,274 51
National cemeteries.....	page 41..	160,440 00
Military prison, Fort Leavenworth.....	page 43..	94,825 47
Artificial limbs and appliances.....	page 43..	102,000 00
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	page 46..	1,122,088 03
Navy Department, navy-yards, and stations.....	page 40..	557,500 00
Mississippi River Commission.....	page 48..	150,000 00
Department of the Interior.....	page 50..	195,280 00
Indian affairs.....	page 57..	6,000 00
Pension Office building.....	page 63..	190,000 00
Surveyors-general contingent expenses.....	page 51..	25,500 00
Expenses collecting revenue of public lands.....	page 55..	730,000 00
Surveying public lands.....	page 55..	506,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	page 60..	130,800 00
United States Geological Survey.....	page 58..	323,780 00
Government Hospital for Insane, and other institutions.....	page 60..	352,500 00
Department of Agriculture.....	page 76..	2,500 00
Tenth Census.....	page 64..	100,000 00
Post-Office Department.....	page 64..	24,400 00
Fish and Fisheries.....	page 65..	316,500 00
National Museum.....	page 67..	153,500 00
Public Printing.....	page 69..	2,377,650 00
Department of Justice.....	page 71..	76,108 80
United States courts.....	page 73..	2,950,000 00
House of Representatives.....	page 76..	15,438 80

• 22,314,920 41

Here follows the appendix, embracing the letters, tables, &c., in part, which give information upon many of the matters embraced in the bill.

APPENDIX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 29, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of your committee, and, through it, of Congress, to the accompanying copies of two notes from the minister of France at this capital, conveying the invitation of the French Government for the United States to take part in an exhaustive series of international experiments to determine certain electrical questions.

Congress at its last session made provision for the attendance of two civilian delegates on the part of the United States to the Electrical Unity Conference which met at Paris in October last. Professors John Trowbridge, of Harvard University, and Henry A. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, were designated, and attended the conference. The annexed volume contains the protocols of the meeting, and shows the varied and important range of its discussions.

The conference adopted a resolution expressing the desire that the several governments represented thereat should appoint domestic commissions, of three members each, to conduct experimental investigations during the present year on the following points:

1st. The determination of a standard unit for measuring the force of electrical currents;

2d. The investigation of the phenomena of atmospheric electricity (the auroral disturbances, &c.); and

3d. The determination of a standard by which to measure the illuminating power of the electric current.

It is expected that the results of the experiments conducted in the several countries will be laid before the International Conference at its reassembling in October, 1883.

If, as it doubtless will, Congress should recognize the importance of the United States being adequately represented in a field of research which has been especially fruitful of American discoveries during the past forty years, I suggest that provision be made for organizing a commission of three experts, one of whom might conveniently be an army officer, and two civilian experts, and for the attendance of one or two of them at the conference to be held in Paris in October next.

I am advised that a comprehensive series of experiments, such as could alone yield creditable results, would cost not less than \$10,000. The expense of attendance at the Paris conference would be about \$1,500 for each delegate sent. No provision for salaries would be necessary, as the public spirit of our scientists will ensure their personal services being gratuitously given, if their necessary expenses are defrayed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

To enable the Government of the United States to take part, upon the invitation of the French Government, in experiments to determine electrical questions at a conference to be held at Paris, and to defray the expenses of a commission of experts, not exceeding three in number, on the part of the United States, who shall serve without compensation, \$12,500.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, December 5, 1882.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: The Congress of Electricians which met at Paris a year ago expressed a wish that the Government of the Republic should invite the other

governments to appoint three commissioners for the purpose of examining and settling questions having reference, first, to the determination of electrical units; second, to the observation of atmospheric electricity, and to the action of terrestrial currents; third, to the fixing of a standard of light.

The Government of the French Republic has, therefore, invited the other governments to appoint special delegates to represent them at an international conference, to be held at Paris, for the purpose of examining the questions proposed by the Congress of Electricians. Inasmuch as it was desirable that that conference should meet before the breaking up of the Congress of Electricians, and since, moreover, it was necessary to hasten in order to accomplish that result, it was impossible for the French Government to send the American Government, through this legation, a regular invitation to take part in the conference; and it communicated directly on the subject with the United States legation at Paris. It was also induced to pursue the same course when the convocation of the conference for the determination of electrical units was postponed until the month of October last, in order that it might be held simultaneously with the conference which was to discuss the subject of the protection of submarine cables.

The International Conference for the Determination of Electrical Units was held on the 16th of October last, at the ministry of foreign affairs, the minister of posts and telegraphs presiding. It decided that, before expressing an opinion on the questions submitted to it for examination, it was proper for it to wait until it had obtained the information that it needed, and to await the result of the experiments which are now being made in various countries. It is adjourned until the first Monday in October, 1883, after having, during its session of the 26th of October last, adopted, on motion of the three commissions into which it was divided, a series of resolutions, the object of which was to define the object of the investigation to be made, to determine the limits, and to point out the methods to be followed in order to facilitate their success.

The French Government, which had taken the initiative of the meeting, was naturally requested to give notice of these resolutions to the twenty-seven states that were represented at the conference; it was, moreover, specially requested to express to the governments of said states the wish that each of them, in view of the importance of a practical settlement, and of its urgency, would take the necessary measures to favor investigation on the part of its citizens relative to the determination of electrical units.

In obedience to the instructions of my government, I have the honor herewith to send you the text of the resolutions adopted by the conference, and particularly to call the attention of the Federal Government to the wish expressed for its co-operation. The French Government would be glad to learn that it is possible for the Washington Cabinet to encourage investigations which will certainly be productive of beneficial results to both science and manufacturing industry.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my very high consideration.

TH. ROUSTAN.

Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, *Sec., Sec., Sec.*

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, January 10, 1883.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I have the honor herewith to send you, in pursuance of instructions received from my government, twenty copies of the report of the proceedings of the International Conference on Electrical Units, and of the three commissions among which its labors were divided. I again call your attention, Mr. Secretary, to the wish expressed by the conference to be favored with the co-operation of the Government of the United States. The Government of the French Republic would be very glad to know how this wish has been received by the Washington Cabinet, and likewise what arrangements have been made by it with a view to facilitating researches relative to the determination of electrical units, and I shall be obliged to you if you will enable me to inform it on this subject.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my very high consideration.

TH. ROUSTAN.

Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, *Sec., Sec., Sec.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 14, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant transmitting copy of a bill (H. R. 6963) authorizing the purchase of the property now occupied as appraiser's stores at the port of New York, and requesting my opinion as to the wisdom and propriety of such legislation.

In reply I have to call your attention to my letter addressed to you, under date of June 17, 1882, relating to the matter of the purchase of this property, and which inclosed a report upon this subject made by the Supervising Architect of this Department, which stated that in his judgment it would be for the interest of the government to purchase the property referred to, and gave at some length his reasons therefor. I was at that time strongly impressed with the propriety of such action both from the statement of the Supervising Architect and from conversations with the collector of the port of New York and other officers, and subsequent consideration of the matter has convinced me that it would be wise economy for the government to purchase this property, if it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

I have the honor to suggest some verbal changes in the bill, which are indicated in the inclosed copy. A copy of the report of the Supervising Architect above referred to is also herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

H. R. 6963, FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 9, 1882.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

Mr. CROWLEY introduced the following bill:

A BILL to provide for the purchase of real estate for customs purposes at the port of New York, and making appropriation for the payment thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase for the United States, at private sale or by condemnation, for customs purposes, at the port of New York, all those pieces or parcels of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the city of New York, and constituting the square formed by Laight, Hubert, Washington, and West streets, and the greater portion of which is now held under lease by the Secretary of the Treasury and occupied for appraiser's stores, or so much thereof as the said Secretary may deem necessary and be able to procure satisfactory title therefor. The sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of making payment for the said property. The said Secretary is authorized, in his discretion, to assume as part of the purchase-price the payment of such existing liens on the property as he may deem expedient and not prejudicial to the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
June 10, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter addressed to you under date of the 15th ultimo, by Mr. William F. Russell, of New York City, with reference to the purchase, by the United States, of the property now occupied as an appraiser's

store at the port of New York, and in obedience to your instructions respectfully submit the following statement relative to the occupancy and character of this property.

The property referred to covers the entire block bounded by West, Laight, Hubert, and Washington streets in said city, with the exception of a small lot of irregular shape, about twenty-seven feet by twenty-eight feet in dimensions, lying on the corner of West and Hubert streets, and known as the "Ferris lot."

The property was first leased from Paul W. Spofford, for a term of three years, from May 1, 1874, at a rental of \$89,657.27 per annum, and at the expiration of this lease the property was appraised by a commission, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Lee, Thomas Murphy, and Lewis J. Phillips, at a valuation of \$730,000, and a renewal of the lease for the further term of three years was effected at a rental of eight per centum per annum on this valuation. Another renewal of the lease was made for the term of three years from May 1, 1880, at a rental of \$50,000 per annum. The building only covered a portion of the lot, and the lessor stipulated to build on the vacant part thereof, agreeable to designs approved by the department, for which he should receive as additional rental ten per centum on the amount of money expended, and under this provision the rental was increased to \$56,355.37.

I am familiar with the property, and regard it as well located for the purpose for which it is used. It furnishes good facilities for the transaction of the business of the appraiser, and the buildings are capable of extension so as to materially increase the accommodations, if required, in the future. A large amount of money has been expended by the department in fitting the building for the special purpose for which it is occupied, which would be almost an entire loss in case of removal to other premises. Such removal would also be attended with large expense and inconvenience to the public business.

I am of the opinion that it would be decidedly for the interest of the government to purchase this property if it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

The letter above referred to, with inclosure, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

HON. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 25, 1883.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 20th instant, I have the honor to advise you that in the construction of buildings of the size and estimated cost of that proposed to be erected at Jackson, Tenn., it would be to the advantage of the government to make the contracts for the entire building, which will not be possible unless the whole estimated cost is available.

Very respectfully,

HON. J. D. C. ATKINS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 16, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in the communication of your committee of the 11th instant, to be furnished with a statement showing the expenditures for the fiscal year 1882 under the below-mentioned appropriations, I have the honor to inform you that the expenditures have been as follows:

Contingent expenses, independent treasury	\$75,376 98
Freight on bullion and coin, mints and assay offices.....	56,379 75
Redemption of worn and mutilated United States notes.....	49,974 23
Transportation of silver coin	15,725 16
Fuel, light, and water for public buildings (not including labor and miscellaneous expenses), as follows: Fuel, \$101,434.84; light, \$215,113.66; water, \$14,735.52.....	331,284 02
Furniture, and repairs of furniture for public buildings.....	164,512 13
Pay of custodians and janitors	89,043 65

Heating apparatus for public buildings.....	\$93, 016 46
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes	79, 089 65
Compensation in lieu of moieties	29, 917 86
Protection of sea-otter hunting grounds and seal fisheries in Alaska.....	25, 000 00

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1883.*

SIR: Respectfully referring to the letter of the Committee on Appropriations, dated the 17th instant, requesting information on the subject of lighted buoys, &c., I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the Light-House Board, dated the 19th instant, stating that the Pintsch lighted buoy has been used successfully in Europe for several years; that in this country, though not adopted by the Light-House Establishment, it has been used experimentally with most satisfactory results, in marking the location of a dangerous wreck in an important channel leading into New York Harbor, too narrow to admit of the employment of a light-ship for the purpose; and that, in the opinion of the Board, lighted buoys would be of great advantage to commerce and navigation, and their use would make a large saving in the expense of administering the affairs of the Light-House Establishment.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1883.

SIR: The Board has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, dated January 17, asking any new facts or additional information on the subject of lighted buoys.

In reply the Board begs leave to say that the Pintsch lighted buoy has been used successfully in Europe for several years, and is gaining in reputation.

In this country, as it has not been adopted by the Light-House Establishment, it has had no other than an experimental use until lately.

A dangerous wreck in an important channel leading into New York had to be marked, and as the channel was too narrow to admit of a light-ship being placed near the wreck, a Pintsch buoy was borrowed and used satisfactorily to the great advantage of shipping for a considerable length of time, and until the wreck had disappeared.

Lighted buoys would, in the opinion of the Board, be of great advantage to commerce and navigation, and their use would, no doubt, make a large saving in the expense of administering the affairs of the Light-House Establishment.

The letter of the Committee on Appropriations above referred to is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

HENRY V. PICKING,
Naval Secretary.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 26, 1883.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that the city of Des Moines, Iowa, has issued three certificates of assessment against the government on account of curbing and paving upon streets adjacent to the United States court-house and post-office building in said city, two of which are dated July 25, 1882, and aggregate in amount \$984, and one is dated August 2, 1882, and is in amount \$1,103.30. Under the provisions of the act of the legislature of the State of Iowa ceding jurisdiction over said property, the United States is exempted from State and municipal taxation; but assessments made

for improvements of sewers, streets, and pavements cannot properly be considered a tax, and it has therefore been the practice of the Department to make payment for the cost of work of this character when appropriations have been available therefor.

In the estimates for appropriations for repairs and preservation of public buildings for the current fiscal year, no appropriation was made for the work in question, and the present condition of the appropriation will not permit payment therefor. The improvement was, however, undoubtedly necessary and to the benefit of the government, and I respectfully recommend that a special appropriation in the sum of \$2,087.30 be made for payment for said work, being the aggregate of assessments, exclusive of interest at 10 per cent. per annum, claimed for deferred payment.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 31, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of Congress that this department issued circular regulations notifying the public that silver coins would be forwarded by express, at the expense of the government, in compliance with the direction contained in that clause of the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1881, which provides as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transport, free of charge, silver coin, when requested to do so: *Provided*, That an equivalent in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury by the applicant or applicants; and that there is hereby appropriated twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, and that the same be available from and after the passage of this act."

The department also included in the estimates of appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, a similar amount for this purpose, but the amount appropriated in sundry civil act approved August 7, 1882, was \$10,000 only.

Vouchers have been received at the department to date, including services to November 30, 1882, for transportation of silver, properly payable from this appropriation, amounting to \$9,639.08, leaving but \$360.92 available for payment of transportation during the remainder of the fiscal year 1883.

As under the regulations above referred to, deposits for silver may be made in any part of the United States where there is an assistant treasurer or national bank depository, and as bills for transportation do not reach the department until two months after services are rendered, it is impracticable to provide against a deficiency in this appropriation.

If it is the intention of Congress to continue to provide for the payment of transportation of silver coin, I respectfully suggest, in view of the facts above stated, that the estimate of \$10,000, submitted for that purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, be increased to \$30,000, and that the same be made available to meet the expenses of the current fiscal year as well as 1884; or, that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated as a deficiency for 1883 and the estimate for 1884 increased to \$20,000.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 3, 1883.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Supervising Architect of this department, recommending that \$15,000 of the appropriation asked for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus for public buildings for the ensuing fiscal year be made available upon the passage and approval of the sundry civil bill. Believing that the interests of the government will be served by such action, I concur in the recommendation.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
February 3, 1883.

SIR: It was not expected that Congress would be asked to provide for any deficiency on account of the annual appropriations for work under the control of this office, and nothing was included therefor in the estimate for appropriations. It is, however, found that the operations of this office will be seriously embarrassed, and important work delayed, on account of the small balance of the appropriation available for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus for public buildings, 1883. While not recommending that a deficiency be asked for, I respectfully suggest that the House Committee on Appropriations be requested to insert in the sundry civil bill a clause to make fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) of the appropriation asked for the ensuing fiscal year for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus immediately available.

Very respectfully,

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 15, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the request of your committee of the 5th instant for a more detailed estimate of that portion of the estimate for the Life-Saving Service for the ensuing fiscal year, to be found on page 171 of the Book of Estimates, and beginning "Pay of crews of surfmen," &c., I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication and estimates in two forms prepared by the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with your direction, indorsed upon the letter of Robert J. Stevens, clerk to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, dated the 5th instant, requesting a more detailed estimate in lieu of that on the top of page 171, Book of Estimates, beginning "Pay of crews of surfmen," &c., I have the honor to submit herewith such estimate in two forms.

The first form, marked "A," is that in which the estimate was annually submitted prior to the one for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. In preparing the estimate for that year the items from the point indicated were grouped, on account of the great difficulty of computing in advance, with much accuracy, the sum which the exigencies of the service would require under the several heads.

When the subcommittee having in charge the estimates for the sundry civil appropriation bill for the year referred to came to consider the estimate for this service I stated to them verbally the reason for grouping the items as indicated, and subsequently, at their request, submitted the following written explanation, which is pertinent here:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
United States Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1880.

SIR: Agreeably to your verbal request for a brief statement in writing of my reasons for the suggestion that in the appropriations to be made for the maintenance of the Life-Saving Service for the ensuing fiscal year, * * * the three items for the "pay of crews," &c., the "compensation of volunteers," &c., and "contingent expenses," be grouped or consolidated into one, the following is respectfully submitted:

* * * * *

The suggestion that the three items referred to be grouped into one is made because it is found difficult to make a very accurate estimate a year in advance of the several sums which the exigencies of the service will require under each separate head. The result has been a deficiency for several years past in some one of these items, which has greatly embarrassed the service, and public censure has fallen upon Congress as having failed to supply this branch of the government service with sufficient means, when in most instances a surplus under some of the other items has remained in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, the use of which, if it could have been made, would have averted the trouble.

The difficulty of making a very accurate estimate under the several items arises from the impossibility of forecasting the length and severity of the inclement season upon the different coasts, upon which the period of station activity and the employment of surfmen depend; the uncertainty of the number of disasters likely to occur in the vicinity of the volunteer stations, which principally governs the expenditures for the compensation of volunteers; and the impracticability of determining so long in advance the probable extent of extraordinary repair, rebuilding, or removal of stations which the ravages of storms and gales and the action of the sea will compel; the damages to be sustained by the boats and apparatus; the number of shipwrecked persons to be succored; the periods during which such succor may be necessary; and the cost of fuel and other supplies, which varies greatly according to the duration and rigor of the cold season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

Hon. JAMES H. BLOUNT,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

The appropriation was made with the items grouped in the form I had submitted, and for the first time in several years it was not necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation.

To illustrate the difficulty of estimating with even an approximate degree of accuracy the sums required under the several heads, I will state that the amount disbursed from the annual appropriations during the past five years for repairs and outfits has varied between \$7,348.72 and \$21,422.16; for apparatus, from \$4,388.89 to \$10,462.39; for rebuilding and improvement of stations, from \$2,209.56 to \$21,675.01; for fuel, from \$5,215.33 to \$9,781.68; and for freight, from \$835.35 to \$1,893.14. A similar diversity, though in most instances not so great, exists in relation to most of the items embraced in the group.

With the view of meeting as fully as possible the wishes of the committee, I have prepared the second form of estimate, marked B, containing all the items in detail included in the group referred to, limiting the sums under the several heads to such amounts as in my judgment will insure against the necessity of asking for a deficiency under any one of them, and, as requested, indicating such as are difficult of accurate estimate.

The communication of the committee is respectfully returned.

Very respectfully,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT A.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Pay of crews of surfmen employed at the life-saving and life boat stations, during the period of actual employment. (Acts June 20, 1874, 18 Stat., p. 127, secs. 2-6; June 18, 1878, 20 Stat., p. 163, secs. 1-12; May 4, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 55, secs. 1-11; August 7, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 307, secs. 1	\$588,450 00
Compensation of volunteers at life-saving and life-boat stations, for actual and deserving service rendered upon any occasion of disaster, or in any effort to save life, at such rate, not to exceed \$10 for each person, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, and pay of volunteer crews for drill and exercise. (Same acts)	3,000 00

Fuel for stations and houses of refuge; repairs and outfits for same; rebuilding and improvement of same; supplies and provisions for houses of refuge and for shipwrecked persons succored at stations; traveling expenses of officers under orders from the Treasury Department; for carrying out the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the act approved May 4, 1882; and contingent expenses, including freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, medals, labor, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses that cannot be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States. (Same acts)	\$100,000 00
	691 450 00

EXHIBIT B.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Pay of crews of surfmen employed at the life-saving and life-boat stations, during the period of actual employment. (Acts June 20, 1874, 18 Stat., p. 127, secs. 2-6; June 18, 1878, 20 Stat., p. 163, secs. 1-12; May 4, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 55, secs. 1-11; August 7, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 307, sec. 1).....	\$588,450 00
Compensation of volunteers at life-saving and life-boat stations, for actual and deserving service rendered upon any occasion of disaster, or in any effort to save life, at such rate, not to exceed \$10 for each person, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. (Same acts).....	*2,000 00
Pay of volunteer crews for drill and exercise. (Same acts)	*1,000 00
Fuel for stations and houses of refuge. (Same acts).....	*12,000 00
Repairs and outfits for same. (Same acts).....	*20,000 00
Rebuilding and improvement of same. (Same acts).....	*25,000 00
Supplies and provisions for houses of refuge and for shipwrecked persons succored at stations. (Same acts).....	*2,000 00
Traveling expenses of officers under orders from the Treasury Department. (Same acts)	*10,000 00
For carrying out the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the act approved May 4, 1882. (Acts May 4, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 55, secs. 1-11; August 7, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 307, sec. 1).....	*3,000 00
For contingent expenses, including freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, medals, labor, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses that cannot be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States. (Acts June 20, 1874, 18 Stat., p. 127, secs. 2-6; June 18, 1878, 20 Stat., p. 163, secs. 1-12; May 4, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 55, secs. 1-11; August 7, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 307, sec. 1).....	40,000 00
	703 450 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1883.

SIR: Referring to the letter of your committee of the 2d instant, calling attention to the estimate on page 171 of the Book of Estimates, "For establishing new life-saving stations, fifty thousand dollars," and requesting information as to the amount expended from the appropriation of \$50,000 for the same purpose for the current year, and where, if any, said expenditure has been made, also when and where it is proposed to establish new life-saving stations, I have to invite your attention to the accompanying letter of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service of the 9th instant, which furnishes the information called for.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reference of the letter of Robert J. Stevens, clerk to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, dated the 2d instant, requesting to be informed as to the amount that has

* Difficult to estimate.

been expended from the sum of \$50,000, included in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government and other purposes for the current fiscal year, and where said expenditure, if any, has been made; also asking when and where it is proposed to establish new life-saving stations.

In reply I have to state that up to the present time no amount has been actually paid from the appropriation named. In consequence of the lateness of the dates on which the act authorizing the establishment of additional life-saving stations, and the appropriation therefor, passed Congress at its last session, comparatively little has yet been accomplished in this direction. Contract has been entered into, however, for the construction of three stations on the coast of North Carolina, and the work is now in progress. By the terms of the contract the buildings are to be completed on the 1st of February. The amount involved in the contract is \$10,500. The cost of equipping the stations when completed will be about \$2,000 each, making the total cost of the stations and outfits \$16,500.

Sites have been selected and the titles are now being secured for the establishment of a station at Lewes, Del., and five others between existing stations on the coasts of Maryland and Virginia, where they are greatly needed. It is expected that these stations will be under construction by the first or middle of April, and it is estimated that the cost per station will be about \$3,500, and equipments for each \$2,000, the same as that of the stations now building in North Carolina, making a total of \$33,000, which, added to the \$16,500 above mentioned, amounts to \$49,500, leaving a balance in the appropriation of \$500.

In answer to the second inquiry I would say that it is impossible at this time to state definitely when and where the new stations would be established by the expenditure of the sum included in the estimate referred to on page 171 of the Book of Estimates should the appropriation be made. The act of May 4, 1882 (Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, p. 55), authorized the establishment of forty-four stations upon various portions of the sea and lake coasts. Nearly every point named is dangerous and needs the protection, and it is proposed to establish the stations as rapidly as sites can be selected for them, titles obtained, and the appropriations will allow.

The communication of the committee is respectfully returned.

Very respectfully,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

HON. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 11, 1882.

SIR: The department has received the communication from the Committee on Appropriations of the 5th instant, calling for an itemized statement of the estimate for expenses of the revenue-cutter service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Replying thereto, I have the honor to state that at the present rate of expenditure the probable cost of the Revenue Marine Service for the current fiscal year will be some thousands of dollars greater than last year, resulting from the rise in the prices of provisions, fuel, and other ship's supplies.

Should the appropriations for the service be made in items, it is deemed that a considerably larger amount should be appropriated than if made in bulk, because the expenditures under the several items fluctuate considerably year by year, and it will be needful to make provision under each item for meeting unforeseen increase. For instance, the expenses under the item of "fuel" have ranged during the past three years from about \$45,000 to \$8,000; under that for ship chandlery, from \$22,000 to \$37,000; under that for rations, from \$48,000 to \$67,000.

Other items vary in like proportions. These variances arise from different causes, all of which, however, are beyond the control of the department, being affected principally by the conditions of the commercial world. Yet the annual differences in the gross expenditures for the service are not great, as will be seen by the following table showing the yearly cost for the past six years:

Fiscal year ending—

June 30, 1877	.....	\$841,176 31
June 30, 1878	.....	844,001 70
June 30, 1879	.....	844,527 25
June 30, 1880	.....	845,333 74
June 30, 1881	.....	846,791 99
June 30, 1882	.....	846,423 34

Agreeably to request, I transmit herewith an estimate under the several items, aggregating the sum of \$915,000, which is deemed the lowest amount necessary for the needs of the service should the estimate be made by items.

If the committee desire it, an officer of the department, charged with the immediate supervision of the matters touching this service, will personally further explain regarding the estimates.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Expenses of revenue-cutter service:

Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation..... \$915,000

Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1883..... 875,000

No increase of officers for some years; includes transportation paid under general law from time to time, under section 2749.

UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1883.

SIR: I inclose herewith an itemized memorandum of the expenditures for revenue-cutter service, from 1874 to 1882. The delay in sending it has inadvertently occurred, as I intended it should have been immediately forwarded after my interview with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. CLARK,
Chief Revenue Marine Division.

ROBT. J. STEVENS, Esq.,
Clerk Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Pay of officers.....	\$336,820 52	\$342,576 26	\$334,166 24	\$313,653 56	\$296,245 38
Pay of pilots.....	25,633 14	25,839 93	28,680 12	27,810 95	27,698 31
Rations for officers.....	17,983 70	18,645 30	18,723 40	19,296 00	19,367 30
Pay of crews.....	238,660 32	232,276 96	228,252 51	227,126 62	228,056 33
Rations for crews.....	65,738 14	67,358 57	64,349 03	54,887 52	52,764 78
Fuel.....	80,971 77	80,956 94	60,444 39	51,036 41	50,389 64
Repairs and outfits.....	174,557 22	115,696 99	62,353 06	98,001 77	118,770 79
Ship-chandlery.....	37,112 04	32,120 67	26,781 26	31,746 88	26,555 97
Traveling expenses.....	14,084 42	6,519 27	8,879 10	4,988 47	13,514 85
Commutation of quarters.....	8,253 12	5,007 82	5,174 41	5,870 80	4,263 68
Contingent expenses.....	12,079 05	14,451 09	17,945 82	6,835 84	8,216 81

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Pay of officers.....	\$321,011 47	\$318,147 47	\$313,627 56	\$315,558 40
Instruction of cadets.....			2,000 00	2,000 00
Pay of pilots.....	30,853 98	28,385 40	28,329 63	26,817 43
Rations for officers.....	20,119 90	19,871 20	19,913 70	20,311 30
Pay of crews.....	228,426 29	221,964 35	214,830 66	224,933 49
Rations for crews.....	51,372 46	48,210 86	47,435 09	48,104 35
Fuel.....	46,597 85	42,129 60	55,721 07	50,488 38
Repairs and outfits.....	105,272 99	115,138 43	122,021 70	113,023 43
Ship-chandlery.....	23,149 89	22,314 77	23,875 80	25,574 05
Traveling expenses.....	3,707 80	7,136 80	7,100 74	6,559 60
Commutation of quarters.....	4,759 16	5,031 65	5,965 60	6,476 97
Contingent expenses.....	10,606 17	14,313 25	5,970 44	6,575 94
Total.....			846,791 99	843,423 34

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

[Memorandum for General Cutts.]

JANUARY 1, 1883.

Colonel Stevens, secretary of the Committee on Appropriations, requests, for the use of the chairman of the committee, a statement of (for, say, the last six months)—

1. The vessels in the Coast Survey Service, their names and character, tonnage, present location.

2. Number of officers and men to each vessel, cost of running each vessel in detail as so much for repairs, so much for equipment, so much for subsistence (extra), so much for salaries, pay, and rations, &c.

3. Amount required for each vessel from the Coast Survey appropriation during the period.

I have given Colonel S. such general information as I could furnish, but the call is for specific details. My impression from the conversation is that there is an impression in the committee that the Navy is paying nearly the whole cost of the work, and as they are now at work on our part of the bill the information is desired promptly.

My interview with the gentleman arose from the fact that owing to indisposition I gave up the idea of making calls, came to the office to do some writing in quiet, and happened to be the only person here except the janitor.

Respectfully,

W. H. DALL,
Assistant Coast Survey.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1883.

SIR: In response to your inquiry, made orally by Colonel Stevens, as to the relative expenditure for the hydrography of this work borne by the Navy and Treasury Departments, respectively, I have the honor to submit the appended statement and the following explanation:

All the vessels in the service were built or purchased for the Coast Survey. They are kept in repair, and some of the smaller ones are replaced as they become worthless, from the appropriation made for that purpose, \$30,000, for the last and previous fiscal years.

The number of officers of the Navy employed during the last six months has been 59, and 305 men. The aggregate amount of pay and rations for the last six months will amount to about \$125,000; for a full complement it would be \$128,000. This is paid by the Navy. The running expenses of the same parties, for the same periods, are estimated at \$33,000, which is paid from the Coast Survey appropriation. There are no allowances for extra subsistence. The Navy rations only are allowed.

The above, together with the appended table, comprised the information which was understood to be desired, in the interview with Colonel Stevens on the 1st, the memorandum of which is inclosed.

Your letter of the 2d calls for certain other information, which is being prepared, and will be sent over this evening.

Very respectfully,

J. E. HILGARD,
Superintendent.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and beg leave to submit the following replies in the order of the information desired:

I. Appendix A contains the names, character, and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the Coast and Geodetic Survey; the number and rank of the naval officers attached to each vessel, including the number of the crew; and the pay and rations paid on account of each vessel, from the appropriations made for the Navy.

II. Of the vessels enumerated there are four which have been under the direction of civil assistants in the Survey, performing the double duty of the survey of land and water, viz: Schooner Ready, schooner Drift, schooner G. M. Bache, and the barge Kincheloe.

III. All of the vessels are repaired and equipped, and receive their outfit, such as instruments, sounding apparatus, &c., out of the annual appropriation made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The total expenditures, pay, and rations on the part of the Navy for the last six months, July 1st to December 31, 1882, amount to about the sum of \$125,000. The total expenditures on the part of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including \$15,000 for repairs, amount to about \$48,000.

In consequence of the late date, August 6, at which the last appropriation became thoroughly available, unusual activity has prevailed during the last six months in the hydrographic as well as in every other branch of the Survey.

IV. So far as known at this office the work of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department is founded upon the surveys and soundings of the Coast and Geodetic Survey only so far as it uses our charts and the soundings thereon in the compilation of the general charts of the ocean. This Survey has the entire control, under the law, of all the coasts of the United States, and confines itself to those coasts, while the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department publishes charts and may make soundings on foreign coasts.

V. We have no information in regard to the maintenance of any force, outside of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, which is employed on the same or kindred work.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

RICH'D D. CUTTS,
Assistant in charge of Office.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY SERVICE.

Vessels.	Class.	Tonnage.	Present location.	Present condition.
Arago	Steamer ..	52	Repairing	Repairing.
Bache, A. D.	do	250	Gulf of Mexico, Florida, west coast	Good.
Bache, G. M.	Schooner ..	79	Coast Pilot work	Fair.
Blake, G. S.	Steamer ..	316	Deep sea soundings	Do.
Barataria	do	70	Mississippi River, preparing for work	Good.
Beauty	Barge	28	Laid up at Cape May C. H., N. J.	Worthless.
Brisk	Schooner ..	65	Preparing for work on Texas coast	Fair.
Drift	do	160	Preparing for current work	Good.
Endeavor	Steamer ..	158	Preparing for work, South Carolina, east coast ..	Do.
Earnest	Schooner ..	140	Laid up at Port Townsend, W. T.	Do.
Eagre	do	202	<i>En route</i> for work, Florida, east coast	Do.
Fathomer	Steamer ..	74	Laid up at Washington navy-yard	Worthless.
Gedney	do	196	<i>En route</i> for Texas coast	Good.
Hassler	do	350	Preparing for work at Mare Island navy-yard ..	Fair.
Hitchcock	do	93	Laid up at Baton Rouge, La	Poor.
McArthur	do	200	At work on California coast	Good.
Palinurus	Schooner ..	124	Navy-yard, New York	Fair.
Research	do	124	Laid up at Milton, Fla	Do.
Scoresey	do	123	Laid up at navy-yard, New York	Do.
Silliman	do	123	Preparing for work, New York navy-yard	Good.
Quick	do	65	<i>En route</i> for Texas coast	Do.
Steadfast	Sloop	160	At work on Indian River, Florida	Worthless in one year.
Ready	Schooner ..	140	<i>En route</i> for Florida, east coast	Good.
Yukon	do	100	Laid up at Oakland, Cal	Fair.
Kincheloe	Barge	28	Laid up, Oregon	Worthless.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey service—Continued.

Vessels.	Crew past six months.		Total pay and rations for past six months.	Location during past six months.
	Officers.	Men.		
Arago		1	\$519 00	Laid up repairing.
Bache, A. D.	7	33	15,134 00	Surveying New York entrance.
Bache, G. M.		8	1,896 00	Coast Pilot work.
Blake, G. S.	9	36	16,882 00	Surveying deep-sea soundings.
Barataria		1	519 00	Laid up at Natchez, Miss.
Beauty		1	189 00	Laid up at Cape May C. H., N. J.
Brisk		1	249 50	Laid up at Natchez, Miss.
Drift	4	14	5,894 00	Surveying Long Island Sound.
Endeavor	4	17	7,411 00	Surveying Delaware Bay and River.
Earnest	2	16	5,872 00	Surveying Puget Sound, Washington Territory.
Eagre	4	20	8,412 00	Surveying Maine coast.
Fathomer		1	249 50	Laid up at Washington navy-yard.
Gedney	7	29	13,703 00	Surveying Long Island Sound.
Hassler	8	34	15,928 00	Surveying Alaska waters.
Hitchcock		2	738 00	Laid up at Baton Rouge.
McArthur	7	29	13,763 00	Surveying California coast.
Palinurus	2	15	5,653 00	Surveying Long Island Sound.
Research		1	249 00	Laid up at Milton, Fla.
Scoresby		1	249 00	Laid up at navy-yard, New York.
Silliman	3	16	6,422 00	Surveying Long Island Sound.
Quick		1	249 00	Laid up in Manatee County, Florida.
Steadfast		2	438 00	Laid up in Indian River, Florida.
Ready	2	16	5,172 00	Surveying Delaware Bay and River.
Yukon		1	249 00	Laid up at Oakland, Cal.
Kincheloe		9	2,079 00	Surveying Columbia River, Oregon.
	59	305	128,019 00	

The pay and rations of men are based on the number allowed; but the complement not always being full, this total would be somewhat reduced—actual amount not obtainable yet.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Service—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Crew past 6 months.		Total pay and rations past six months.	Naval officers attached to Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels.
			Officers.	Men.		
Arago	Steamer	52 .....	.....	1	\$519 00	
Bache, A. D.	do	250	7	33	15,134 00	1 lieutenant; 4 ensigns; 1 passed assistant surgeon; 1 passed assistant engineer.
Bache, G. M.	Schooner	79 .....	.....	8	1,896 00	
Blake, G. S.	Steamer	316	9	36	16,882 00	1 lieutenant-commander; 1 lieutenant; 1 master; 3 ensigns; 1 midshipman; 1 passed assistant surgeon; 1 passed assistant engineer.
Barataria	do	70 .....	.....	1	519 00	
Beauty	Barge	28 .....	.....	1	189 00	
Brisk	Schooner	65 .....	.....	1	249 50	
Drift	do	160	4	14	5,894 00	1 master; 1 ensign; 2 midshipmen.
Endeavor	Steamer	158	4	17	7,411 00	1 lieutenant; 2 ensigns; 1 midshipman.
Earnest	Schooner	140	2	16	5,872 00	1 lieutenant; 1 ensign.
Eagre	do	202	4	20	8,412 00	1 lieutenant; 1 master; 2 ensigns.
Fathomer	Steamer	74 .....	.....	1	249 50	
Gedney	do	196	7	29	13,703 00	1 lieutenant; 1 master; 1 ensign; 2 midshipmen; 1 passed assistant surgeon; 1 passed assistant engineer.
Hassler	do	350	8	34	15,928 00	1 lieutenant-commander; 5 ensigns; 1 passed assistant surgeon; 1 passed assistant engineer.
Hitchcock	do	93 .....	.....	2	738 00	
McArthur	do	200	7	29	13,763 00	3 lieutenants; 1 master; 1 midshipman; 1 passed assistant surgeon; 1 assistant engineer.
Palinurus	Schooner	124	2	15	5,653 00	1 lieutenant; 1 ensign.
Research	do	124 .....	.....	1	249 00	
Scoresby	do	123 .....	.....	1	249 00	
Silliman	do	123	3	16	6,422 00	1 master; 1 ensign; 1 midshipman.
Quick	do	65 .....	.....	1	249 00	
Steadfast	Sloop	60 .....	.....	2	438 00	
Ready	Schooner	40	2	16	5,172 00	1 ensign; 1 midshipman.
Yukon	do	100 .....	.....	1	249 00	
Kinchee Joe	Barge	28 .....	.....	9	2,079 00	
			59	305	*128,119 00	

* The pay and rations of men are based on the number allowed, but the complement not always being full, the total would be somewhat reduced—actual amount not yet obtainable.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 14, 1882.

SIR: The various acts passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the construction of public buildings, contain a provision that no money appropriated for the purposes of the act shall be available until a valid title to the site shall be vested in the United States.

This provision causes some embarrassment to the department as it is impracticable to secure sites for the various buildings without incurring some expenses. The several commissions already selected have been appointed without compensation, but the actual expenses incurred by them cannot be paid until the appropriations become available. In some instances there is considerable delay in securing title, and I have the honor to request that a clause be inserted in some one of the appropriation bills, to be acted upon at an early date, which will make the appropriations above referred to available to the extent of permitting payment of expenses incident to the selection of and securing title to sites.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1883.*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the recommendation made by the Supervising Architect of this department in his last annual report as to the amendment desired to be made to the act authorizing the purchase of a site and the construction of a custom-house building thereon in the city of Pensacola, Fla.

The act referred to (approved June 10, 1882) authorizes the purchase of property adjacent to the site of the old building. The owner of this property has refused to reduce the price to what appears to be a fair valuation, and the recommendation made is that the act be so amended as to authorize the department, should it be deemed advisable, to purchase an entirely new site upon which to locate the building.

I desire to approve the recommendation made, as, if the law is so amended, the department will not be at the mercy of the single owner.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

STORAGE OF SILVER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 7, 1883.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of your committee, copy of a letter of the 31st ultimo received from the United States assistant treasurer at Chicago, setting forth the necessity of providing additional vault room for the storage of silver, and of increasing the clerical force of his office.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER,
Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to request, so far as may meet your approval, that you ask Congress, in the appropriation for this office, to consider and provide for the following:

First. Additional vault room for the storing and safekeeping of silver. At present all the compartments in the vault are full, and over \$1,000,000 is stacked on the floor. The amount of silver coin on hand December 31, 1882, was \$5,674,362.33. The increase during the year 1882 was \$2,325,082.08; at this rate of increase by the close of 1883 there will hardly be standing room in the vault.

Another vault connected with the office by spiral stairway, used for records, might be fitted up without great cost, which would give ample accommodations for three or four years.

Second. Additional force to discharge the duties of the office with safety to the government and assistant treasurer, and with a promptness satisfactory to the public.

The business of the office is constantly increasing. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the receipts were \$38,925,604.31; disbursements, \$34,206,139.40. For the six months ending December 31, 1882, receipts were \$21,903,816.53; disbursements, \$22,729,983.82.

The pension agency at Chicago has heretofore had an account in New York. That account has lately been withdrawn, thereby increasing the number of checks drawn on this office full fifty per cent. The number of pension checks drawn and paid in December last were about 21,000.

The post-office receipts, most of which come by registry mail, for the present fiscal year will exceed \$11,000, an increase of full 25 per cent.

Over \$100,000 of coupons and interest checks are paid monthly, which have to be assorted, counted, and scheduled by loans, dates, numbers, and denominations. The most marked increase, however, is in silver coin. The disbursements of silver coin in 1882 were \$714,223.20, and receipts \$3,039,310.28, to count and test which is the work of at least 150 days.

For the safety of the government and assistant treasurer, this coin should all be counted and tested the day received, and before going into the vault. With the present force this cannot always be done. Nor is it just to parties presenting silver for redemption to take their funds and ask them to wait a day or more before receiving silver certificates therefor.

The coin and currency clerk's whole time is occupied in assaying and counting currency. I suggest that that clerkship be continued and styled "currency clerk."

and recommend an additional clerk be provided to be styled "coin and coupon clerk," with a salary sufficient to secure the services of a competent and experienced man, whose duties shall be to count and test silver coin, count and schedule coupons and interest checks, and verify post-office receipts.

Until lately there have been three watchmen—two night watchmen appointed direct for this office, and one day watchman detailed from the custom-house. On the first of the month this watchman was withdrawn.

For the safety of the public moneys I deem a day watchman essential, and further I desire the appointment of a janitor at a moderate salary.

I deem it prudent that every person having the privilege of the office, of passing behind the counter, should be appointed directly by the department, as part of the force of the assistant treasurer's office.

Considering the responsibility of the cashier, I am of the opinion his salary should be \$3,000.

For reference, I subjoin a list of present officials of the office, and of the officials desired.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, CHICAGO, ILL.

Present force.	Salary.	Desired force.	Salary.
Assistant treasurer	\$4,500	Assistant treasurer	
Cashier	2,500	Cashier	
Paying teller	1,800	Paying teller	
Receiving teller	1,500	Receiving teller	
Coin and currency clerk	1,500	Currency clerk	
Bookkeeper	1,500	Coin and coupon clerk	
Assistant bookkeeper	1,200	Bookkeeper	
Two clerks	1,200	Assistant bookkeeper	
One messenger	840	Two clerks	
Two watchmen	720	One messenger	
		Three watchmen	
		One janitor	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—BALANCES UNEXPENDED, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1883.

SIR: As requested in yours of the 6th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement showing the balances in the Treasury of appropriations for the construction of public buildings under the control of this department on the 1st instant, and the balances of appropriations available after providing for existing contracts.

In the matter of obtaining sites for the public buildings authorized during the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, sites have been selected, and the department awaits title papers, in the following cases, viz: Minneapolis, Minn.; Frankfort, Ky.; Denver, Colo.; Louisville, Ky.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Pensacola, Fla.; Shreveport, La.; Marquette, Mich.; New Orleans, La., (Marine Hospital).

Sites have not been selected in the following places, viz: Quincy, Ill.; Jackson, Tenn.; Rochester, N. Y.; Hannibal, Mo.; Galveston, Texas; Greensborough, N. C.; Concord, N. H.; Lynchburg, Va.; Erie, Pa.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Harrisonburg, Va.; Abingdon, Va.; Dallas, Texas; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Baltimore, Md. (Marine Hospital).

The department is not advised of the passage of acts of cession for sites in the following places, viz: Minneapolis, Minn.; Jackson, Tenn.; Greensborough, N. C.; Concord, N. H.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Harrisonburg, Va.; Abingdon, Va.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (Marine Hospital).

I am not advised as to when the various legislatures will act in the matter of cession of jurisdiction in these cases.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
February 1, 1883.

Balance of appropriations available.

		Balance in Treasury.	Net balance available.
Abingdon, Va.....	Court-house and post-office, &c.....	\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00
Albany, N. Y.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	38,078 94	
Baltimore, Md.....	Post-office and court-house.....	327,971 11	247,087 17
Baltimore, Md.....	Marine hospital.....	100,000 00	100,000 00
Boston, Mass.....	Post-office and sub-treasury.....	324,504 19	141,455 83
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Post-office, &c.....	300,000 00	300,000 00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	86,743 00	86,555 30
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Custom-house, &c.....	88,998 98	93,259 33
Chicago, Ill.....	Custom-house and sub-treasury.....	2,448 87	5,640 75
Cairo, Ill.....	Marine hospital.....	60,000 00	60,000 00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	312,840 60	22,263 69
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Marine hospital.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Charleston, W. Va.....	Post-office, court-house, &c.....	22,965 75	25,178 50
Concord, N. H.....	do.....	100,000 00	100,000 00
Columbus, Ohio.....	do.....	41,500 00	41,500 00
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	Post-office, &c.....	50,000 00	34,900 00
Dallas, Tex.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	37,500 00	37,500 00
Danville, Va.....	Court-house and post-office.....	5,995 78	5,611 02
Denver, Colo.....	do.....	100,000 00	35,000 00
Des Moines, Iowa.....	do.....	44,914 00	44,496 25
Detroit, Mich.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	222,118 51	162,118 51
Erie, Pa.....	do.....	100,000 00	100,000 00
Frankfort, Ky.....	do.....	100,000 00	82,600 00
Fall River, Mass.....	Custom-house and post-office site.....	40,000 00	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	62,500 00	62,500 00
Greensborough, N. C.....	do.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Hannibal, Mo.....	Post-office, &c.....	37,500 00	37,500 00
Hartford, Conn.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	11,181 42	2,248 26
Harrisburg, Pa.....	Post-office, &c.....	7,963 58	10,350 66
Harrisonburg, Va.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Jackson, Miss.....	do.....	89,744 00	91,055 59
Jackson, Tenn.....	do.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Kansas City, Mo.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	140,055 52	62,327 22
Leavenworth, Kans.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Louisville, Ky.....	do.....	200,000 00	60,000 00
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Memphis, Tenn.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	120,809 35	68,210 06
Memphis, Tenn.....	Marine hospital.....	24,592 30	24,592 20
Marquette, Mich.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	50,000 00	43,000 00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Post-office, &c.....	60,000 00	10,000 00
Montgomery, Ala.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	65,794 22	38,693 24
New Orleans, La.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	42,359 37	33,360 39
New Orleans, La.....	Marine hospital.....	99,995 90	65,000 00
New York, N. Y.....	Court-house and post-office.....	15,579 49	15,579 49
New York, N. Y.....	Barge offices.....		70 85
Oxford, Miss.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....		
Paducah, Ky.....	Post-office, court-house, &c.....	20,617 43	11,855 54
Peoria, Ill.....	do.....	63,000 00	62,959 00
Pensacola, Fla.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	200,000 00	182,000 00
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Marine hospital.....		
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Post-office, &c.....	75,000 00	75,000 00
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Court-house and post-office.....	245,129 64	182,463 68
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Marine hospital.....	7,015 24	7,015 24
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Post-office and court-house.....	133,396 74	
Quincy, Ill.....	Post-office, court-house, &c.....	87,500 00	71,000 00
Rochester, N. Y.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	150,000 00	150,000 00
Scranton, Pa.....	Post-office, &c.....	37,500 00	37,500 00
Shreveport, La.....	Post-office, court-house, &c.....	100,000 00	90,000 00
Saint Louis, Mo.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	184,077 41	17,875 97
Saint Joseph, Mo.....	Post-office, &c.....	38,500 00	38,500 00
Syracuse, N. Y.....	Post-office, court-house, &c.....	100,000 00	30,000 00
Terre Haute, Ind.....	Post-office, &c.....	75,000 00	75,000 00
Toledo, Ohio.....	Custom-house, &c.....	183,533 08	172,403 86
Topeka, Kans.....	Custom-house and post-office.....	82,862 52	48,303 22
Williamsport, Pa.....	Court-house, post-office, &c.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Washington, D. C.....	Treasury building, annual repairs.....	1,112 70	1,112 70
Washington, D. C.....	Bureau Engraving and Printing site.....	7,866 85	
Repairs and preservation	Public buildings.....	36,150 70	36,150 70
Heating apparatus.....	do.....	5,437 55	5,437 55
Vaults, safes, and locks.....	do.....	47,672 24	47,672 24
Plans, photographs.....	do.....	1,362 99	1,362 99

NOTE.—Where balance available exceeds balance in Treasury the difference has been drawn from the Treasury, but is in the hands of the disbursing agent, and available.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 25, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, relative to a specific appropriation for a tower clock in the court-house and post-office at Topeka, Kans.

The estimated cost of a suitable clock is \$1,200. This item is not included in any of the estimates submitted for this building.

Very respectfully,

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

HON. THOMAS RYAN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 8, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to that clause in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill for the current fiscal year (vol. 22, page 226, Statutes at Large) which provides that the expenditures for the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, computers, accountants, modelers, assistants to photographer, copyists, &c., in the office of the Supervising Architect of this department for the year ending June 30, 1883, shall not exceed \$130,000.

Unless this limit is extended it will be necessary to make a reduction of the force before the next fiscal year. This action would, of course, cause delay in the preparation of the plans for new buildings, and an extension of this limit will be necessary that such a course may be avoided.

It is estimated that \$5,000 additional will be sufficient, and I recommend the extension of the limit fixed above to \$135,000.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

TESTING MACHINE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 22, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a communication addressed to me under date of yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy, with its inclosure, in which he recommends the passage of an appropriation for the building of two new testing machines upon the plans of Mr. Emery, the inventor of the testing machine now in operation at the Watertown Arsenal; one of the new machines being to test the torsional resistance of materials, and another to test the transverse resistance of materials. The testing machine now in use is adapted only to the testing of materials in reference to tension and compression. This department has submitted estimates for these new machines, which will be found upon page 149 of the Book of Estimates for the next fiscal year.

It has been suggested to me by Mr. Emery that it would probably be advantageous that a single adequate appropriation be made for the two machines rather than a separate appropriation for each.

These machines are believed to be of great value to the public at large, and I therefore concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that their construction be authorized.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
*Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 19, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 13th instant, received by the department from Mr. A. H. Emery, on the subject of an

appropriation for machines for testing the torsional and transverse resistance of materials.

Mr. Emery's communication was referred by me to the chiefs of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair for report, and they are of opinion that an appropriation should be made for the testing machines. Their views are indorsed on Mr. Emery's letter.

I concur with these officers and suggest the transmission of a copy of Mr. Emery's letter and indorsements thereon to Congress for consideration.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

RIGGS HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1883.

SIR: On page 149 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, appears the following:

TESTING MACHINE, WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

Caring for, preserving, using, and operating the United States testing machine at Watertown Arsenal	\$10,000 00
Purchase of material for specimens, and labor to prepare them	13,500 00
For a machine for testing the torsional resistance of materials	50,000 00
For a machine for testing the transverse resistance of materials	50,000 00
	123,500 00
Reduction by the Secretary of War	50,000 00
	73,500 00

NOTE.—The present machine is limited in its operation to tests of tension and compression. It is not adapted to make tests of torsional and transverse resistance, which tests are deemed to be of the greatest value and importance by distinguished civil engineers, as well as by this department. Past experience clearly shows that the machine, as it is, is fully occupied, and that, to meet the requirements of the present and future, *new machines* for this work ought to be at once provided. The results obtained are for the benefit of the whole country. Such machines are too costly for industrial enterprise to provide, and governmental ownership and supervision stamp the published results as so correct and reliable as to make them acceptable to engineers and manufacturers the world over.

I called upon the Secretary of War, and learned that the reduction of \$50,000 was made by him for the purpose of making a general reduction of the estimates for his department, he supposing that \$50,000 might be appropriated either for the commencement of the two machines estimated for, or for the completion of one of them, and the other might be purchased next year, should a like amount be appropriated. I informed him that were the money now appropriated for the two machines for testing the torsional resistance and transverse resistance of materials, neither could be had this year; that the money would not be available until July 1, after which the machines must be designed with great care, and subsequently special tools designed and built to be used in their construction, for which reasons at least two years must elapse before the drawings, special tools, and, lastly, the machines themselves will be completed.

I also stated that the two machines would be produced more quickly and economically if they were ordered together than if separately ordered, and I now add that this is the more desirable as some parts of the work, which would have to be provided for either machine, can be used for both if they are made and used together, as desired.

The Secretary suggested that as the use of these machines was of interest to the Navy Department especially, as well as the whole country, I consult with you in regard to the advisability of your joining with him, or with him and the President, in recommending Congress to make an appropriation of money for the construction of the two machines, one for transverse tests and the other for torsional tests.

In addressing you on this subject I would say, briefly, that the general advantages of the use of the machine at Watertown Arsenal to the interests of commerce and science, and to constructors and users of steamships, railroads, locomotives, engines, machines, boilers, bridges, and other structures of metal and wood is so great, and has been so generally and specifically set forth by the various engineering societies and scientific journals of the country during the past three years, that it hardly seems nec-

essary to call your attention to the great use which science and the arts and manufactures now have for the information which can be obtained by the use of the machine already built, those asked for, and kindred machines; but I may be permitted to say that so fully is this recognized that the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, at their exhibition in 1881, at which they awarded over 600 gold, silver, and bronze medals to exhibitors from various parts of the United States, provided a grand medal of honor, at an expenditure of some \$500, which was awarded to me, through the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, for the testing machine, as the single exhibit most conducive to human welfare. From their report of four pages I quote as follows:

"By its use every part may be made safe, from the simple rail to the most complex bridge, from the humble hand-car to the largest locomotive, and from the plain column to the most elaborate trussed roof.

"A machine which can guarantee the safety of most of our artificial surroundings may properly be called conducive to human welfare."

So much interest is taken in this matter that the three societies of engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, each had a day set apart at their annual meeting, during the first year, for the discussion of the merit, value, and use of this machine.

One of the many papers read on these occasions was one prepared by E. D. Leavitt, a member of each of the three societies mentioned, and now president of the latter. This paper was read by him at the annual meeting of the Society of Mining Engineers held in Washington last February. In it he states that he has had some 240 tests made on this machine for work of which he had charge for other parties, besides about 100 specimens for himself, and that during the two years in which he had watched the working of this machine he had learned more of the properties of materials than he had before in the whole 25 years of his engineering experience.

Certainly a machine which can in two years double the knowledge of our best engineers, as regards the value and properties of structural materials, tends very rapidly and greatly to improve and cheapen and make more safe all our engineering structures, and thus tends greatly to the welfare of the whole people.

In regard to the uses of the machine built, and of the two now recommended to be built, I would call especial attention to the fact that the Navy is directly interested, and especially so when we consider with what great rapidity we are passing from the structure of wooden ships to those of iron, and from the latter to those of steel. Many of our best engineers believe that in a very few years steel constructions must, to a very great extent, take the place of iron ones. In this connection I quote from the transactions of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, vol. 25, 1881-'82, page 51.

"Steel castings are in every way superior to those of iron, and the advantages to be derived from their use only require to be thoroughly known to insure their very wide adaptation.

"Steel castings are extremely durable, and in the case of large castings, by a proper distribution of material, a saving of weight, as compared with iron, of about 50 per cent. may be effected. It is hardly necessary to add, that such a metal as cast steel is likely in many instances to supplant hammered forgings both of iron and steel."

In this connection I may be permitted to add that it is specially desirable and necessary, in passing from iron structures to those of steel, that many and varied tests be made of the newly formed and newly proportioned parts which the change of weak metals for stronger ones calls for, and that without such tests great uncertainty and danger will certainly arise; to illustrate which, I mention that I am credibly informed that several large six-inch steel bolts were tested, and that in each instance they broke with strains of tension before the load had reached 40,000 pounds per square inch, and that many tests were made on small machines of small pieces taken from these bolts which in no instance showed a tensile strength as low as 90,000 pounds per square inch, while most of them showed a strength of from 110,000 to 120,000, or nearly three times the average shown in breaking the bolt as a whole. This shows the great necessity of testing the pieces themselves in the form and of the size in which they are actually prepared for use.

It will be readily understood, therefore, that the use of these new machines and the present one in testing metal of various forms, and in various ways, is absolutely essential to the safe structure of our boilers, engines, steamships, &c., and that their accurate and frequent use will be of especial interest to the construction of a new navy, to the Engineers of the Army, and the country in general, as well as the general interests of science. For these reasons I may be allowed to ask you to join with the Secretary of War and the President in recommending Congress to provide at once means for building these machines.

So many millions are to be expended annually in the various structures under government, including its Navy, ordnance, and public buildings, and in the various

uses for which the whole country constantly needs an accurate knowledge of the properties of materials, that the amount now asked for seems almost as nothing, and when the machines are used will actually be saved to the government and country each many times over, and the same would be the case even though the same asked for were two millions instead of one hundred thousand dollars.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. H. EMERY.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

In the opinion of the Bureau of Ordnance it would be proper to recommend to Congress the building of torsional and transverse testing machines of large size, provided the designs therefor are approved by a competent board previous to construction.

MONTGOMERY SICARD,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

JANUARY 17, 1883.

I would respectfully state that in my opinion it is both proper and desirable that machines as proposed by Mr. Emery should be built, and I respectfully recommend that a recommendation to that end be made to Congress.

W. H. SHOCK,
Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

JANUARY 17, 1883.

I concur in substance with the views expressed herein by the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Ordnance and of Steam Engineering with regard to these testing machines.

T. D. WILSON,
Chief of Bureau.

BUR. C. & R., *January 17, 1883.*

SIGNAL SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, December 15, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I learn through Mr. Dennis, secretary board of underwriters, New York City, who is interested in behalf of the underwriters, merchants, and others in the construction of the cable, estimated for last year and again this year, between Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, that the reason for throwing out that appropriation from the act of last year was due to the belief of the Appropriation Committee that private capital was ready to establish this communication between Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard in the event that the government should fail to do so. I think this must have been due to a misunderstanding of the location of the proposed line and its relation to the mainland. To reach Nantucket from the mainland two cables are needed: first, from the mainland to Martha's Vineyard, where a cable will be maintained jointly by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Old Colony Railroad; second, from Martha's Vineyard to Nantucket. This must be done by the government according to estimates already submitted. There is no commercial business to justify it. These two sections are essential to the display of cautionary storm signals on Nantucket Island, and these signals are very important to the coastwise commerce of New England.

Very truly, yours,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier and Brevet Major General, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, January 24, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a map, upon which will be found red lines showing the extent of the sea-coast line, and second, telegraph lines for the better protection of frontier settlements, &c., west of the Mississippi River.

The accompanying paper will also show the terminal and total length of each line, by division. This is in accordance with your verbal request to me some days since.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen'l, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

(Built under the direction of the Secretary of War.)

I.—NORTHWEST DIVISION.

1. From Bismarck, Dak., via Fort Buford, Fort Keogh, Fort Ellis, Helena, Missoula, to Summit, Idaho.
 2. From Helena, Mont., to Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
 3. From Bismarck, Dak., via Fort Sully and Deadwood, to Fort Keogh, Mont.
 4. From Fort Buford, Dak., via Camp on Poplar River and Rocky Point, to Fort Maginnis, Mont.
 5. From Fort Totten, Dak., to Larimore, Dak.
 6. From Fort Sisseton, Dak., to Webster, Dak.
- Total number of miles built in Northwest Division, 2,098.

II.—WASHINGTON AND IDAHO DIVISION.

1. From Dayton, Wash., via Colfax, Spangle, Spokane Falls, Fort Coeur d'Alene, to Summit, Idaho.
 2. From Pomeroy, Wash., to Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
 3. From Spokane Falls, Wash., to Fort Spokane, Wash.
- Total number of miles in Washington and Idaho Division, 325.

III.—OREGON DIVISION.

1. From Ashland, Oreg, via Linkville, Fort Klamath, and Lakeview, to Fort Bidwell, Cal.
- Total number of miles in Oregon Division, 234.

IV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

a.—Wyoming Division.

1. From Rawlins, Wyo., to Camp on White River, Cal.
- Total number of miles, 144.

b.—Colorado Division.

1. From Gunnison City, via Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, to Montrose, Colo.
 2. From Fort Lewis to Durango, Colo.
 3. From Colorado Springs, Colo., to the Summit of Pike's Peak, Colo.
- Total number of miles, 122.

c.—New Mexico Division.

1. From Santa Fé, N. Mex., via Albuquerque and Fort Craig, to La Mesilla, N. Mex.
 2. From Fort Stanton, via Fort Craig, to San Marcial, N. Mex.
 3. From Fort Union, N. Mex., to Watrous, N. Mex.
 4. From Wingate, N. Mex., to Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
- Total number of miles, 472.

d.—Indian Territory Division.

1. From Dodge City, Kans., via Fort Reno and Fort Sill, to boundary line on the Red River, Ind. Ter.
 2. From Camp Supply, Ind. Ter., to Fort Elliott, Tex.
- Total number of miles, 411.
Total miles in Department of Missouri, 1,149.

V.—CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA DIVISION.

1. From San Diego, Cal., via Campo, Yuma, Wickerburg, and Prescott, to Fort Verde, Ariz.
 2. From Phoenix, Ariz., to Fort McDowell, Ariz.
 3. From Maricopa Wells, Ariz., via Florence, Tucson, Camp Grant, Fort Bowie, Lordsburg, Silver City, La Mesilla, to El Paso, Tex.
 4. From Fort Apache, Ariz., to Camp Grant, Ariz.
 5. From Camp Thomas, Ariz., to San Carlos, Ariz.
 6. From Fort Cummings, N. Mex., to Florida Station, N. Mex.
 7. From Tucson, Ariz., to Fort Lowell, Ariz.
- Total miles in California and Arizona Division, 1,360.

VI.—TEXAS DIVISION.

1. From Denison, Tex., via Jacksborough, Fort Griffin, Coleman City, Fort Concho, Fort Stockton, and Fort Davis, to El Paso, Tex.
 2. From Jacksborough, Tex., to the boundary line on Red River, Tex. (connecting with Indian Territory lines).
 3. From Fort Concho, Tex., via Fort McKavett, Mason, San Antonio, Brackettville, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Rio Grande City, to Brownsville, Tex.
 4. From Fort Davis, Tex., to Marfa, Tex.
- Total miles in Texas Division, 1,585.

VII.—SEA-COAST LINES.

1. From Sandy Hook, via Barnegat City and Atlantic City, to Cape May, N. J.
 2. From Norfolk, Va., via Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras, and Cape Lookout, to Wilmington and Smithville, N. C.
 3. From the Delaware Breakwater, Del., via Ocean City, Md., to Chincoteague, Va.
 4. From Rockport, Mass., to Thatcher's Island, Mass.
 5. From Narragansett Pier, R. I., to Block Island, R. I.
- Total miles Sea-coast lines, 604.

VIII.—LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

1. From Port Angelas, Wash., to Cape Flattery, Wash.
 2. From Astoria, Oreg., to Fort Canby, Wash.
 3. From Angel Island, Cal., via Alcatraz Island, Point Saint José, and Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Point, Cal.
- Total miles under construction, 129.

IX.—LINES ABANDONED.

1. From San Diego, Cal., to Fort Grant, Ariz.
 2. From Santa Fe, N. Mex., to La Mesilla, N. Mex.
 3. From Fort Bowie, Ariz., to Silver City, N. Mex.
 4. From Fort Cummings, N. Mex., to Fort Davis, Tex.
 5. From Denison, Tex., to Jacksborough, Tex.
 6. Deadwood, Dak., to Fort Keogh, Mont.
- Total number of miles abandoned, 1,685.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of miles built.....	7,355
Total number of miles abandoned.....	1,685
Total number of miles in operation.....	5,670
Total number of miles under construction.....	129

The appropriation and line receipts applied to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the above-named Military and Sea-coast Telegraph Lines have been as follows, viz :

Fiscal year ending—	Appropriation.	Line receipts.
June 30, 1874	\$80,311 00	.....
June 30, 1875	104,000 00	\$7,912 32
June 30, 1876	118,000 00	21,054 98
June 30, 1877	45,060 00	30,635 07
June 30, 1878	22,500 00	34,474 49
June 30, 1879	40,000 00	35,366 48
June 30, 1880	90,000 00	42,909 41
June 30, 1881	75,000 00	47,433 54
June 30, 1882	*75,000 00	.....
June 30, 1883	*40,000 00	.....

* At the rate of \$60,000.

PROPOSED LINES.

	Miles.
1. From Fort Maginnis, Mont., to Helena, Mont.	200
2. From Fort Clark, Tex., to Del Rio, Tex.	30
3. From Southern Pacific Railroad, Texas, to Presidio Del Norte, Tex.	70
4. Guadalupe Pass, Tex., to Camp Rice, Tex.	60
5. From Fort Elliott, Tex., to Keetah Koway, Tex.	85
Total number of miles proposed	445

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, January 25, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will please find a list of all signal service stations, arranged under appropriate headings, showing the character and class to which each belongs; also a chart giving the name and location of each of the principal stations. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brig. and Bot. Maj. Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

List of stations of the Signal Service, United States Army, in operation on November 1, 1882.

STATIONS TAKING FIVE OBSERVATIONS DAILY, REPORTING THREE TIMES A DAY BY TELEGRAPH, AND MONTHLY BY MAIL.

Number.	Number of station.	Name of station.	Number.	Number of station.	Name of station.
1	1	Albany.....N. Y.	25	25	Columbus.....Ohio.
2	2	Alpena.....Mich.	26	26	Davenport.....Iowa.
3	3	Atlanta.....Ga.	27	27	Deadwood.....Dak.
4	4	Atlantic City.....N. J.	28	28	Delaware Breakwater.....Del.
5	5	Angusta.....Ga.	29	29	Denver.....Colo.
6	6	Baltimore.....Md.	30	30	Des Moines.....Iowa.
7	7	Barneгат.....N. J.	31	31	Dodge City.....Kans.
8	8	Bismarck.....Dak.	32	32	Duluth.....Minn.
9	9	Block Island.....R. I.	33	33	Eagle Rock.....Idaho.
10	10	Boston.....Mass.	34	34	Eastport.....Me.
11	11	Buffalo.....N. Y.	35	35	Erie.....Pa.
12	12	Burlington.....Vt.	36	36	Escanaba, Mich.....Mich.
13	13	Cairo.....Ill.	37	37	Fort Macon.....N. C.
14	14	Cape Henry.....Va.	38	38	Fort Maginnis.....Mont.
15	15	Cedar Keys.....Fla.	39	39	Fort Smith.....Ark.
16	16	Champaign.....Ill.	40	40	Fort Washakie.....Wyo.
17	17	Charleston.....S. C.	41	41	Galveston.....Tex.
18	18	Charlotte.....N. C.	42	42	Grand Haven.....Mich.
19	19	Chattanooga.....Tenn.	43	43	Hatteras.....N. C.
20	20	Cheyenne.....Wyo.	44	44	Huron.....Dak.
21	21	Chicago.....Ill.	45	45	Indianapolis.....Ind.
22	22	Chincoteague.....Va.	46	46	Indianola.....Tex.
23	23	Cincinnati.....Ohio.	47	47	Jacksonville.....Fla.
24	24	Cleveland.....Ohio.	48	48	Keokuk.....Iowa.

List of stations of the Signal Service, United States Army, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Number of station.	Name of station.	Number.	Number of station.	Name of station.
49	49	Key West..... Fla.	84	84	Provincetown..... Mass.
50	50	Kittyhawk..... N. C.	85	85	Punta Rassa..... Fla.
51	51	Knoxville..... Tenn.	86	86	Red Bluff..... Cal.
52	52	La Crosse..... Wis.	87	87	Roseburg..... Oreg.
53	53	Leavenworth..... Kans.	88	88	Sacramento..... Cal.
54	54	Little Rock..... Ark.	89	89	Saint Louis..... Mo.
55	55	Los Angeles..... Cal.	90	90	Saint Paul..... Minn.
56	56	Louisville..... Ky.	91	91	Saint Vincent..... Minn.
57	57	Lynchburg..... Va.	92	92	Salt Lake City..... Utah.
58	58	Mackinaw City..... Mich.	93	93	San Antonio..... Tex.
59	59	Marquette..... Mich.	94	94	San Diego..... Cal.
60	60	Memphis..... Tenn.	95	95	Sandusky..... Ohio.
61	61	Milwaukee..... Wis.	96	96	Sandy Hook..... N. J.
62	62	Montgomery..... Ala.	97	97	San Francisco..... Cal.
63	63	Moorhead..... Minn.	98	98	Santa Fé..... N. Mex.
64	64	Mount Washington..... N. H.	99	99	Savannah..... Ga.
65	65	Nashville..... Tenn.	160	100	Shreveport..... La.
66	66	New Haven..... Conn.	101	101	Silver City..... N. Mex.
67	67	New Orleans..... La.	102	102	Smithville..... N. C.
68	68	New York..... N. Y.	103	103	Springfield..... Ill.
69	69	Norfolk..... Va.	104	104	Springfield..... Mo.
70	70	North Platte..... Nebr.	105	105	Starkville..... Miss.
71	71	Olympia..... Wash.	106	106	Toledo..... Ohio.
72	72	Omaha..... Nebr.	107	107	Tucson..... Ariz.
73	73	Oswego..... N. Y.	108	108	Umatilla..... Oreg.
74	74	Palestine..... Tex.	109	109	Vicksburg..... Miss.
75	75	Pensacola..... Fla.	110	110	Visalia..... Cal.
76	76	Philadelphia..... Pa.	111	111	Washington..... D. C.
77	77	Pioche..... Nev.	112	112	West Las Animas..... Colo.
78	78	Pittsburgh..... Pa.	113	113	Williamsport..... Pa.
79	79	Port Eads..... La.	114	114	Wilmington..... N. C.
80	80	Port Huron..... Mich.	115	115	Winnemucca..... Nev.
81	81	Portland..... Me.	116	116	Yankton..... Dak.
82	82	Portland..... Oreg.	117	117	Yuma..... Ariz.
83	83	Prescott..... Ariz.			

STATIONS TAKING FIVE OBSERVATIONS DAILY, REPORTING ONCE A DAY BY TELEGRAPH, AND MONTHLY BY MAIL.

118	1	Dubuque..... Iowa
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STATIONS TAKING FIVE OBSERVATIONS DAILY, AND REPORTING MONTHLY BY MAIL.

119	1	Boise City..... Idaho.	125	7	New London..... Conn.
120	2	Detroit..... Mich.	126	8	Newport..... R. I.
121	3	Fort Chimo..... Lab r.	127	9	Pike's Peak..... Colo.
122	4	Madison..... Wis.	128	10	Rochester..... N. Y.
123	5	Mobile..... Ala.	129	11	Springfield..... Mass.
124	6	Morgantown..... W. Va.	130	12	Thatcher's Island..... Mass.

STATIONS TAKING THREE OBSERVATIONS DAILY, REPORTING THREE TIMES A DAY BY TELEGRAPH, AND MONTHLY BY MAIL.

131	1	Brownsville..... Tex.	142	12	Fort Elliott..... Tex.
132	2	Concho..... Tex.	143	13	Fort Keogh..... Mont.
133	3	Denison..... Tex.	144	14	Fort Missoula..... Mont.
134	4	Eagle Pass..... Tex.	145	15	Fort Shaw..... Mont.
135	5	El Paso..... Tex.	146	16	Fort Sill..... Ind. T.
136	6	Fort Apache..... Ariz.	147	17	Fort Stevenson..... Dak.
137	7	Fort Assiniboine..... Mont.	148	18	Helena..... Mont.
138	8	Fort Bennett..... Dak.	149	19	Lewiston..... Idaho.
139	9	Fort Benton..... Mont.	150	20	Poplar River..... Mont.
140	10	Fort Buford..... Dak.	151	21	Spokane Falls..... Wash.
141	11	Fort Custer..... Mont.	152	22	Stockton..... Tex.

STATIONS TAKING THREE OBSERVATIONS DAILY, AND REPORTING MONTHLY BY MAIL.

153	1	Camp Thomas..... Ariz.	162	10	Fort Verde..... Ariz.
154	2	Cape May..... N. J.	163	11	Fredericksburg..... Tex.
155	3	Coleman City..... Tex.	164	12	Henrietta..... Tex.
156	4	Dayton..... Wash.	165	13	Jacksborough..... Tex.
157	5	Fort Alexander..... Alaska.	166	14	Portsmouth..... N. C.
158	6	Fort Davis..... Tex.	167	15	Rio Grande City..... Tex.
159	7	Fort Grant..... Ariz.	168	16	Sitka..... Alaska.
160	8	Fort McKavett..... Tex.	169	17	Unalaska..... Alaska.
161	9	Fort Saint Michael's..... Alaska.	170	18	Wickenburg..... Ariz.

List of stations of the Signal Service, United States Army, in operation on November 1, 1882.

SPECIAL PRINTING STATIONS.

Number.	Number of station.	Name of station.	Number.	Number of station.	Name of station.
171	1	Bangor.....Me.	173	3	Logansport.....Ind.
172	2	Burlington.....Iowa.			

STATIONS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

174	1	Atka.....Alaska.	181	8	Kenai.....Alaska.
175	2	Chilcoot.....Alaska.	182	9	Koskokvim.....Alaska.
176	3	Cordova Bay.....Alaska.	183	10	Nulato.....Alaska.
177	4	Fort Wrangle.....Alaska.	184	11	Port Etches.....Alaska.
178	5	Fort Yukon.....Alaska.	185	12	Sanford.....Fla.
179	6	Hoochnahoo.....Alaska.	186	13	Yacata Bay.....Alaska.
180	7	Hoonyah.....Alaska.			

STATIONS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

187	1	Almota.....Wash.	206	20	Life-Saving Station, No. 6...N. C.
188	2	Brackettville.....Tex.	207	21	Little Egg Harbor.....N. J.
189	3	Cape Lookout.....N. C.	208	22	Marzovia.....Alaska.
190	4	Cartersville, Wolf Creek...Mont.	209	23	Narragansett Pier.....R. I.
191	5	Chernofsky.....Alaska.	210	24	New Chicago.....Mont.
192	6	Colfax.....Wash.	211	25	New River Inlet.....N. C.
193	7	Deer Lodge.....Mont.	212	26	Ocean City.....Md.
194	8	Fort Bayard.....N. Mex.	213	27	Phoenix.....Ariz.
195	9	Fort Cœur d'Alene.....Idaho.	214	28	Point Judith.....R. I.
196	10	Fort Lapwai.....Idaho.	215	29	Pomeroy.....Wash.
197	11	Fort Meade.....Dak.	216	30	Rapid City.....Dak.
198	12	Fort Reno.....Ind. T.	217	31	Saint George's Island.....Alaska.
199	13	Fort Sully.....Dak.	218	32	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz.
200	14	Fort Supply.....Ind. T.	219	33	Sloop Point.....N. C.
201	15	Fort Yates.....Dak.	220	34	Smithville.....Dak.
202	16	Graham.....Tex.	221	35	Terry's Landing.....Mont.
203	17	Glendire.....Mont.	222	36	Tobacco Garden.....Dak.
204	18	Harrisburg.....Alaska.	223	37	Uvalde.....Tex.
205	19	Laredo.....Tex.			

REPAIR STATIONS ON THE UNITED STATES MILITARY AND SEA-COAST TELEGRAPH LINES AT WHICH NO OBSERVATIONS ARE TAKEN.

224	1	Apache Pass.....Ariz.	248	25	Galpin.....Mont.
225	2	Baird.....Tex.	249	26	Gunnison City.....Colo.
226	3	Benson's Landing.....Mont.	250	27	Hawley.....Mont.
227	4	Billings.....Mont.	251	28	La Beau's.....Dak.
228	5	Boerne.....Tex.	252	29	Lordsburg.....N. Mex.
229	6	Bozeman.....Mont.	253	30	Manasquan.....N. J.
230	7	Camp Hentig.....Ariz.	254	31	Maricopa.....Ariz.
231	8	Cantonment.....Ind. T.	255	32	Miles City.....Mont.
232	9	Chine's Ranch.....Colo.	256	33	Miner's Camp.....Idaho.
233	10	Coal Banks.....Mont.	257	34	Mission.....Idaho.
234	11	Crow's Nest.....Mont.	258	35	Plum Creek.....Dak.
235	12	Durango.....Colo.	259	36	Radersburg.....Mont.
236	13	Florida Station.....N. Mex.	260	37	Rocky Point.....Mont.
237	14	Fort Craig.....N. Mex.	261	38	San Marcial.....N. Mex.
238	15	Fort Cummings.....N. Mex.	262	39	Spangle.....Wash.
239	16	Fort Ellis.....Mont.	263	40	Stillwater.....Mont.
240	17	Fort Lewis.....Colo.	264	41	Summit House.....Idaho.
241	18	Fort Lincoln.....Dak.	265	42	Superior City.....Mont.
242	19	Fort McDowell.....Ariz.	266	43	Timber Creek.....Mont.
243	20	Fort Sisseton.....Dak.	267	44	Uncompahgre.....Colo.
244	21	Fort Spokane.....Wash.	268	45	Watrous.....N. Mex.
245	22	Fort Stanton.....N. Mex.	269	46	Webster.....Dak.
246	23	Fort Union.....N. Mex.	270	47	Willcox.....Ariz.
247	24	Froze-te-Death.....Mont.			

List of stations of the Signal Service, United States Army, &c.—Continued.

DISPLAY STATIONS.

Number.	Number of station.	Name of stations.	Number.	Number of station.	Name of station.
271	1	Ahnapee Wis.	307	37	Manistee Mich.
272	2	Ashland Wis.	308	38	Manitowoc Wis.
273	3	Ashtabula Ohio.	309	39	Marblehead Mass.
274	4	Basin River Light Mass.	310	40	Menominee Mich.
275	5	Bath Me.	311	41	Monroe Mich.
276	6	Bay City Mich.	312	42	Montague Mich.
277	7	Booth Bay Me.	313	43	Muskegon Mich.
278	8	Brunswick Ga.	314	44	New Bedford Mass.
279	9	Cape Vincent N. Y.	315	45	Newburyport Mass.
280	10	Charlevoix Mich.	316	46	New Haven Light Conn.
281	11	Charlotte N. Y.	317	47	North Fair Haven N. Y.
282	12	Chatham Mass.	318	48	Northport Mich.
283	13	City Island N. Y.	319	49	Oscoda Mich.
284	14	Crisfield Md.	320	50	Pentwater Mich.
285	15	Dunkirk N. Y.	321	51	Port Austin Mich.
286	16	Elk Rapids Mich.	322	52	Portsmouth N. H.
287	17	Fairport Ohio.	323	53	Port Royal S. C.
288	18	Fall River Mass.	324	54	Put-in-Bay Ohio.
289	19	Fernandina Fla.	325	55	Racine Wis.
290	20	Forester Mich.	326	56	Rockland Me.
291	21	Fort George's Island Fla.	327	57	Rogers City Mich.
292	22	Fort Morgau Ala.	328	58	Saint Augustine Fla.
293	23	Fort Monroe Va.	329	59	Saint Joseph Mich.
294	24	Frankfort Mich.	330	60	Sand Beach Mich.
295	25	Georgetown S. C.	331	61	Sand Key Light-House Fla.
296	26	Gloucester Mass.	332	62	Sheboygan Wis.
297	27	Green Bay Wis.	333	63	South East Light R. I.
298	28	Highland Light Mass.	334	64	South Haven Mich.
299	29	Horn's Pier Wis.	335	65	South West Harbor Me.
300	30	Houghton Mich.	336	66	Stonington Conn.
301	31	Hyannis Mass.	337	67	Stony Island Mich.
302	32	Kenosha Wis.	338	68	Sturgeon Bay Wis.
303	33	Kewaunee Wis.	339	69	Traverse City Mich.
304	34	L'Anse Mich.	340	70	"The Crib," Chicago Ill.
305	35	Ludington Mich.	341	71	Tybee Island Ga.
306	36	Lynn Mass.	342	72	Wood's Holl Mass.

SPECIAL RIVER STATIONS.

343	1	Albany Oreg.	358	16	Kansas City Mo.
344	2	Boonville Mo.	359	17	Le Claire Iowa.
345	3	Brownsville Pa.	360	18	Lexington Mo.
346	4	Brunswick Mo.	361	19	Marietta Ohio.
347	5	Colusa Cal.	362	20	Marysville Cal.
348	6	Confluence Pa.	363	21	Muscataine Iowa.
349	7	Decatur Ala.	364	22	New Geneva Pa.
350	8	Eugene City Oreg.	365	23	Oil City Pa.
351	9	Evansville Ind.	366	24	Oroville Cal.
352	10	Folsom City Cal.	367	25	Paducah Ky.
353	11	Freeport Pa.	368	26	Peoria Ill.
354	12	Helena Ark.	369	27	Plattsburgh Nebr.
355	13	Hermann Mo.	370	28	Saint Joseph Mo.
356	14	Jefferson City Mo.	371	29	Warsaw Ill.
357	15	Johnsonville Tenn.	372	30	Wheeling W. Va.

SUNSET STATIONS.

373	1	Lytton Br. Col.	375	3	Victoria Br. Col.
374	2	New Westminster Br. Col.			

WEST INDIA STATIONS.

376	1	Barbadoes	380	5	Navassa Island
377	2	Guadeloupe	381	6	Saint Thomas
378	3	Havana	382	7	Santiago de Cuba
379	4	Kingston			

TELEGRAPH LINES TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY THE SIGNAL CORPS.

	Miles.
Fort Maginnis to Helena, Mont.....	200
Fort Elliott to new post at Keetah Kaway, Tex	90
Camp Rice to new post at Guadeloupe Pass, Tex	60
Fort Clark to Del Rio, Tex	30
Presidio del Norte to a point on Southern Pacific Railroad, Texas.....	70
Total	450

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 2d instant I have the honor to inclose herewith, in accordance with your request, papers containing the information desired.

Very truly, yours,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier and Brevet Major General, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

H. Rep. 1960—3

Itemized statement showing the manner of expenditure under the appropriation "Observation and report of storms" for the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Detailed object.	Item.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total items.	Total detailed object.
Manufacture, purchase, and repair of meteorological and other instruments.	{ Manufacture and purchase	\$260 00	\$260 00	\$260 00	\$260 00	\$1,040 00	\$1,234 51
	{ Repair		20 28	13 50	151 73	194 51	
Telegraphing reports	{ Western Union weather reports	5,838 54	5,287 53	5,115 45	5,509 96	21,751 48	52,498 53
	{ Western Union special messages	2,654 99	2,193 94	2,649 50	2,895 85	10,304 28	
	{ Miscellaneous reports and messages	402 90	523 90	518 75	540 62	1,986 17	
	{ Extra services of operators	3,368 15	3,291 65	3,379 15	3,417 65	13,456 60	
	{ Rent of leased lines	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	5,000 00	
Expenses of storm signals announcing the probable approach and force of storms.	{ Pay of cautionary observers	612 25	620 00	600 00	620 00	2,452 25	3,382 05
	{ Lanterns and flags			613 30	43 50	656 80	
	{ Incidentals	62 25	62 25	86 25	62 25	273 00	
Continuing the establishment and connection of stations at life-saving stations and light-houses.	{ Repairs	228 29	228 29	228 29	228 29	913 16	2,159 31
	{ Material			62 07	1,184 08	1,246 15	
Instrument shelters	{ Instrument shelters	41 66	41 66	41 66	41 66	166 64	166 64
	{ Rents	1,853 66	1,853 66	1,853 66	1,853 66	7,414 64	
Rent and hire of civilian employes, furniture, and other expenses of offices maintained for public use in cities and ports receiving reports outside of Washington, D. C.	{ Lights	292 68	292 68	292 68	292 68	1,170 72	17,000 00
	{ Fuel	390 25	390 25	390 25	390 25	1,561 00	
	{ Repairs	97 56	97 56	97 56	97 56	390 24	
	{ Civilian assistants	634 15	634 15	634 15	634 15	2,536 60	
	{ Janitors	487 80	487 80	487 80	487 80	1,951 20	
	{ Incidentals	243 90	243 90	243 90	243 90	975 60	
	{ Office furniture, Washington, D. C.	91 10	24 65	63 50	112 50	291 75	
Repairs and material, Washington, D. C.	{ Hardware, &c	109 73	200 48	208 63	48 30	567 14	1,196 89
	{ Plumbing and painting	215 20	13 00	100 60	60 92	389 72	
	{ Lumber, &c	64 70	52 35	72 32	50 66	240 03	
Foreign reports	{ Pay of West India observers	190 00	190 00	190 00	196 00	766 00	766 00
River reports	{ Pay of observers	496 00	496 00	240 00	248 00	1,480 00	
Maps and bulletins to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards of trade rooms and for distribution, not in Washington.	{ Incidentals				145 10	145 10	1,625 10
	{ Paper	210 00	1,579 50		521 39	2,310 89	
	{ Printing	76 05	944 00	18 50	120 00	1,158 55	
	{ Hire of civilian printers	288 33	364 50	472 16	498 75	1,623 74	
	{ Expenses printing bulletins	72 92	91 17	50 10	55 65	278 84	
	{ Bulletin frames	340 00		921 89	94 68	1,356 57	
	{ Lithograph and printing ink	101 50		50 00		151 50	
	{ Graphic map	260 00	260 00	120 00		640 00	
	{ Heliotype printing	331 00	214 45	294 25	247 20	1,086 90	
	{ Manifold forms		6,486 40	3,194 30	734 60	10,415 30	
	{ Engraving stones, maps, &c		279 00	27 00	580 00	886 00	

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery ...	Stationery	316 66	2,782 59	65 39	1,110 66	4,275 30	
	Books	110 00	45 00	287 22	16 50	458 72	
	Periodicals and newspapers		12 00	45 02	56 00	113 02	
Marine observations	Marine observations	20 93	53 56	68 76	60 27	203 52	4,847 04
Cotton-belt observations	Pay of observers	1,046 25	837 00	810 00	837 00	3,530 25	203 52
	Services and materials for improvement, school of instruction at Fort Myer, Va.*		2,159 86		6,273 20	8,433 06	3,530 25
	Services and materials for building for observers at Pike's Peak, Colo.*				4,680 00	4,680 00	
Incidentals not otherwise provided for	Services of scientific experts, clerks, &c., up to passage of the specific act for this purpose on August 5, 1882.	1,412 16				1,412 16	
	Sundries	255 69	255 69	255 69	255 68	1,022 75	
	Total						15,547 97
							113,357 85

* These are exceptional items, and will not recur.

W. B. HAZEN,
Chief Signal Officer.

In pencil: Extra service of operators, \$13,456.50.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Itemized statement showing the manner of expenditure under the appropriation "construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraph lines" for the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Item.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total items.	Grand total.
Wire	\$20 00				\$20 00	
Battery material	275 00	\$550 00	\$336 00	\$315 00	1,476 00	
Operators	210 00	480 00	301 00	420 00	1,411 00	
Repairs	15 00	10 00	151 00	15 00	191 00	
Rent	21 00	56 00	21 00	21 00	119 00	
Plugs for iron poles		18 00	168 00		186 00	
Line material		560 00	271 00	525 00	1,356 00	
Instruments		520 00	23 80	261 00	804 80	
Packing supplies		70 00			70 00	
Underground cable		570 00			570 00	
Tools		40 00	65 00	69 00	174 00	
Subscription		11 00	1 00	8 40	20 40	
Wooden poles			504 00	2,926 00	3,343 00	
Clocks			50 40		50 40	
Constructing line				1,820 00	1,820 00	
Incidentals		12 00	3 50	21 00	36 50	\$11,735 10
Totals	541 00	2,897 00	1,895 70	6,401 40	11,735 10	11,735 10

W. B. HAZEN,
Chief Signal Officer.

Itemized statement showing the manner of expenditure under the appropriation "observation and exploration in the Arctic seas," for the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Item.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total items.	Grand total.
Food supplies	\$1,000 63	\$1,012 50			\$2,013 13	
Oil	91 15				91 15	
Lumber	462 50				462 50	
Clothing	496 48				496 48	
Supplies	588 48				588 48	
Whale boats	396 00				396 00	
Hire of steamship Neptune		12,000 00		\$9,352 55	21,352 55	
Photographic material			\$100 86		100 86	
Charter of sailing vessel Leo	4,000 00				4,000 00	
Expenses at San Francisco in fitting out for Point Barrow	1,326 86				1,326 86	
Incidentals		83 83			83 83	\$30,911 82
Totals	8,362 08	13,096 33	100 86	9,352 55	30,911 82	30,911 82

W. B. HAZEN,
Chief Signal Officer.

(In pencil:) Vol. 21, page 82—original act.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 8, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the committee, by its clerk, in letter of the 20th ultimo, as modified by telegram dated the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the annual expenditures on account of the Signal Service from the several appropriations of this department during the calendar years 1876 to 1882 inclusive.

The statement exhibits the total amount paid for this service from all sources.

The expenses for the calendar year 1882 are partly estimated, but it is believed that the figures given will vary very little from the actual amounts expended.

Very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Consolidated statement of expenditures for the Signal Service during the seven calendar years, 1876 to 1882, inclusive,

[Prepared in compliance with request of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, of January 20, 1883, as modified by telegram of January 23, 1883.]

Title of appropriation.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total.	How appropriated.
Salaries Signal Office.....	\$4,388 64	\$4,424 04	\$4,440 00	\$4,380 00	\$4,320 00	\$4,320 00	\$20,119 71	\$46,392 39	Legislative, &c., ap- propriation acts.
Signal Service.....	12,904, 30	9,297, 79	15,612 38	11,615 50	8,588 76	10,466 82	14,784 75	82,270 30	Army appropriation acts.
Pay, &c., of the Army.....	141,856, 42	141,860 99	163,613 71	204,474 49	206,934 18	234,772 42	216,514 37	1,310,026 58	Do.
Subsistence of the Army.....	111,065 07	104,898 12	111,159 93	128,020 93	131,933 00	141,369 35	147,600 00	876,046 40	Do.
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.	48,034 00	46,299 82	50,700 50	46,248 56	52,133 03	55,149 73	58,593 42	357,159 06	Do.
Incidental expenses, Quartermasters' Department.	41,139 95	37,233 73	36,628 00	15,791 45	19,618 20	19,080 04	20,536 53	190,027 90	Do.
Barracks and quarters.....	69,263 52	68,938 57	81,166 41	74,784 17	75,769 50	80,819 76	82,649 05	533,390 98	Do.
Army transportation.....	18,495 53	17,390 49	42,131 33	28,134 55	45,459 23	57,254 21	38,971 08	247,836 32	Do.
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	1,615 18	34 25		1,263 27	298 00	236 50	142 25	3,589 45	Do.
Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage.....	23,398 00	19,148 00	16,324 00	19,077 00	20,527 50	19,541 70	22,570 60	140,586 80	Do.
Medical and hospital department.....	4,206 24	4,046 42	5,241 11	6,185 11	6,986 16	5,162 43	5,000 00	36,827 47	Do.
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.....	100 80	5,708 63	8,259 57	427 87	4,510 61	5,657 93	1,782 32	26,447 72	Do.
Observation and report of storms.....	372,353 45	320,903 02	282,007 49	403,454 27	380,164 46	302,670 57	363,028 75	2,424,582 01	Sundry civil appro- priation act.
Construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraph lines.	57,845 97	41,689 47	36,893 88	53,430 64	71,386 50	28,237 56	41,692 00	331,176 02	Do.
Military telegraph lines from Bismarck to Fort Ellis.....			15,291 93	28,610 10				43,902 03	Do.
Extension of military telegraph lines by way of New Port, on Milk River.....				19,892 31	107 69			20,000 00	Do.
Extension of military telegraph lines from Fort Elliott, Texas.....					813 83			813 83	Do.
Telegraphic cable from the mainland in Rhode Island to Block Island.....					15,006 00			15,006 00	Act January 14, 1880 (21 Stats., 60).
Observation and exploration in the Arctic Seas.....						24,973 70	31,057 92	56,031 62	Act March 3, 1881.
Line receipts of military telegraph lines.....	27,655 67	32,977 39	32,469 20	35,185 11	50,154 04	44,854 36	40,375 24	263,691 01	Act March 3, 1875 (18 Stats. 388).
Aggregate.....	934,322 64	854,870 73	901,939 44	1,080,974 33	1,093,710 69	1,034,567 08	1,105,417 99	7,005,803 90	

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 8, 1883.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, by the Pay Department, United States Army.

Number.	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Statutes-at-Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.
			Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.	
PAY OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.						
1	Brigadier-general		R. S.	220	1261	\$5,500 00
6	Captains, mounted		R. S.	220	1261	*12,000 00
16	First lieutenants, mounted		R. S.	220	1261	*25,000 00
10	Second lieutenants, mounted		R. S.	220	1261	*15,000 00
	Additional pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay. {	June 18, 1878 ..	R. S.	220	1262-3	*3,000 00
		Feb. 24, 1881 ..	21	346	1	*20,440 00
1	Commissary sergeant		R. S.	222	1280	*408 00
1	Hospital steward		R. S.	222	1280	*360 00
150	Sergeants, Signal Corps		R. S.	222	1280	61,200 00
4	Sergeants, detailed from other organizations		R. S.	222	1280	*816 00
30	Corporals, Signal Corps		R. S.	222	1280	7,200 00
9	Corporals, detailed from other organizations		R. S.	222	1280	*1,620 00
250	Privates, first class, Signal Corps		R. S.	222	1280	51,000 00
139	Privates, second class, Signal Corps, and privates detailed from other organizations		R. S.	222	1280	†21,684 00
	Pay to enlisted men for length of service		R. S.	222	1284	115,240 00
	Retained pay		R. S.	222	1282	11,276 00
	Pay for clothing not drawn } Payable to en-		R. S.	224	1302	32,000 00
	Travel allowances		R. S.	223	1290	12,014 36
	Interest on deposits		R. S.	225	1306	540 89
	Mileage to officers when traveling on duty under orders. {	July 24, 1876 }	19	100	2	8,312 40
		June 20, 1882 }				
	Pay of contract surgeons	Appropriated				6,000 00
	Cost of telegrams	Appropriated				500 00
	Commutation of quarters to commissioned officers at places where there are no public quarters. {	June 18, 1878 ..	20	151	9	10,800 00
		June 23, 1879 ..	21	31	1	
						322,511 05

*All to detailed officers. †\$10,764 for detailed men. ‡\$7,500 for detailed men.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1883.

SIR: Appended to my portion of the report called for by you of the whole expense of the Signal Service for seven years is the inclosed, as a note. But since the costs which are reported from other bureaus will be consolidated in the office of the Secretary of War with my report, I fear this note may be omitted, and as I deem it important I inclose this copy to you direct.

I am, very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Chief Signal Officer.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, &c., &c., &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, — — —, 188-.

Especial attention is called to the fact that, after deducting the cost of the Arctic work, which was added by Congress, and which forms no part of the current expense of this bureau, and appropriated for the first time in these years, there were spent, for the year 1881, \$134,000 less than in 1880, and \$176,000 less than in 1879; and for the year 1882, when fully 40 per cent. had been added to the work, there were spent \$56,000 less than in 1880 and \$98,000 less than in 1879.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 6, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 24th ultimo, stating that the committee is impressed that too large a proportion of the Army appropriations is paid to civilian employes; requesting my opinion on that point; a statement of the least amount that needs to be expended; in what form to appropriate it from the amounts of the Army bill that has passed the House; and what restrictive provisions are necessary to hold the expenditure down to my estimate.

In reply, I beg to invite the attention of the committee to the inclosed reports from the Commissary-General, Chief of Ordnance, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General, and Quartermaster-General, to whom your communication was referred.

From these reports it will be seen that it is considered impracticable to make a close estimate of the requirements of the military service, both the number of civilian employes and the compensation paid them being subject, with some few exceptions, to such changes as the actual necessities of the service require.

With the information now before me, I am of opinion, therefore, that neither the number of civilians employed nor the compensation paid them is in excess of the wants of the service, and I cannot recommend any change in the form of the appropriations, or any restrictive legislation in regard to the subject.

I regret that the time within which the information is desired by you is so short as to preclude such a thorough examination of the subject by me as I would like to make, and as will be made before the submission of the next annual estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Copies of papers to accompany War Department letter of February 6, 1883, to Hon. Frank Hiscock, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1883.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication inclosing number and amounts paid to civilians from the Army appropriations respectively.

The Committee on Appropriations is impressed that too large a proportion of said appropriations is thus expended, and I respectfully request your opinion on that point, and that you will submit to me the least amount that needs to be thus expended, and in what form to appropriate it from the amounts of the Army bill that has passed the House, and what restrictive provisions are necessary to hold the expenditures down to your estimate.

Very respectfully,

FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman.

Hon. ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the Paymaster-General for report as to whether the number of civilian employes paid from appropriations for the Pay Department, and the salaries or compensation so paid, can be reduced from the amounts stated in the printed report herewith, and, if so, the Paymaster-General will submit an estimate on such reduced basis, and will give his views as to the effect of the proposed legislation, and will also please state the appropriations from which the amounts so estimated should be paid.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 27, 1883.

Similar instructions given same date to the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Surgeon-General, and Chief of Ordnance.

[Indorsements.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, January 29, 1883.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The number of employés paid from the appropriation for Subsistence of the Army, as well as their compensation, is regulated by the Secretary of War, and the number authorized by him under date June 30, 1875, is limited to 61 clerks and 87 others—total, 148. The number employed and salaries paid are carefully scrutinized by me and both are reduced whenever and wherever the interests of the service will permit. When practicable to make a reduction I have caused it to be made without waiting for orders to do so, and constantly keep the force within the limit fixed by the Secretary of War. I have caused reductions to be made from time to time, until, as shown by inclosed report, the number employed is only 51 clerks and 62 others, being 35 less than authorized. In some cases possibly an increase may be necessary; for example, at the Headquarters Division of the Pacific, and Headquarters Department of California; there is now for both offices but one employé, and it may be necessary to employ another. The number is kept at the lowest limit possible consistent with efficient service, and the same man is often required to perform several duties, as of cooper and laborer, clerk and inspector. The employés are efficient men and experienced in their duties in the department, and I do not consider that it is practicable, without injury to the service, to reduce the present number or their compensation. In fact, any considerable movement of troops or active operations would require an immediate increase.

Attention is respectfully invited to the error in recapitulation, top of page 14 of inclosed report; the number of employés in the Subsistence Department and Pay Department being reversed, the former being erroneously stated at 76 and the latter 113, should read 113 and 76, respectively.

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 29, 1883.

SIR: I return herewith the letter of the Hon. Frank Hiscock, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, dated 24th instant, and, in obedience to your instructions of 27th instant, I have the honor to report that, in the manufacture of artillery carriages for sea-coast and field guns, breech-loading small-arms, the equipments and accouterments for all arms of the service, and ammunition for small-arms and cannon, and, generally, all war material, all expenses attending the manufacture are paid from the appropriations made for the purpose. Among the expenses are the necessary clerical and other labor required. The same is the case regarding the expenses attending building of magazines at the powder depot.

At arsenals of deposit and at depots, the clerical and other labor required for the reception and issue to the Army of all ordnance and ordnance stores are charged to the appropriation for "Ordnance Service." (See the Book of Estimates for the specific purposes for which this appropriation is available.)

The appropriations from which employés at the arsenals are paid vary with the character of the work manufactured.

The number of employés shown on the statement of December 21, 1882, varies with the wants of the service. They are employed and discharged as the wants of the service demand, as indicated by the extent of work to be done, and are only paid for the time employed; the number at all times being kept at the minimum number indispensably necessary to an economical discharge of public duties.

A clerk cannot be employed at any arsenal or depot without first obtaining the authority for the purpose from this office, nor can the pay of a clerk or mechanic be increased by the commanding officer of an arsenal or depot until the matter has first been submitted to and approved by this office. The amount of pay or salary of the clerks is regulated entirely by the importance of the work to be performed and the skill and technical knowledge necessary for its proper performance, and it is believed that the present salaries should be retained. The salary of those at the National Armory is fixed by law.

I do not think that any legislation could add to the safeguards already imposed by the department in this respect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 27th instant for report as to whether the number and the salaries of civilian employés under the control of the Pay Department, paid from the appropriation for the support of the Army, can be reduced, and as to the advisability of providing for their compensation from some other appropriation, I have the honor to report that no reduction in the number or compensation of the employés referred to can be recommended.

The number of paymasters' clerks, one to each paymaster, cannot be reduced, as it is necessary that each paymaster on duty shall have a competent and trustworthy clerk, prepared at all times to take the field with him on his tour of duty.

The salary paid the clerk was recently and very justly raised to the present rate. The reasons urged for the increase still exist.

The small appropriation of \$15,000 for pay of paymaster's messengers is barely sufficient to pay a very useful and necessary class of employés.

Applications for messengers at additional stations have been refused for want of funds to pay them.

As the pay of the clerks and the messengers is incident to the expense of the payment of the Army, it is believed that the disbursements on that account are properly chargeable to that appropriation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. ROCHESTER,
Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the copy of the letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, bearing your indorsement of the 27th inst, directing report as to whether certain employés can be reduced in number, and the salaries or compensation reduced in amount, &c., and would invite your attention to the following statement:

The number of contract surgeons employed is governed entirely by the necessities of the service, and not by the number annually appropriated for. They are, while in service, acting in the capacity of medical officers of the Army, and their pay is properly chargeable to the appropriation for "Pay of the Army"—the rate of pay now allowed cannot be reduced without detriment to the public service.

Hospital matrons are regularly a part of the Army establishment; their pay is provided by law and is properly an item of the appropriation for "Pay of the Army." They are appointed by the senior medical officer of a post, with the approval of the commanding officer, and their number is governed by paragraph 229 of the Army Regulations.

The number of persons (36) employed at medical purveying depots, &c., is now limited to the actual necessities of the service and cannot be reduced; their pay, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,158.33 per month, is as low as is consistent with the duties required of them. The services performed are entirely a part of those necessarily required in conducting the work of the Medical Department of the Army, and it is thought that their pay is properly chargeable to the appropriation for the "Medical and Hospital Department,"—at least there is no other appropriation known to this office out of which pay for such services should more properly be paid.

I have the honor, therefore, to report that the number of "civilian" employés paid from appropriations for the Medical Department, and the salaries or compensations so paid, cannot be reduced from the amounts stated in the printed report, which accompanied your letter, nor is there any other appropriation known to this office out of which such expenses should be paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CRANE,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the communication of the Hon. Frank Hiscock, chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, dated January 24, 1883, with its indorsement, and respectfully submit my views on the main points presented, and which seem to be, whether a reduction in the number of civilian employés of the Quartermaster's Department and the cost of compensation

for the service, as shown in the printed report herewith, cannot be made; and, if so to control the amount of such expenditure, to be fixed on the basis of an estimate of the least amount that needs to be thus expended, by legislation, with restrictive provisions necessary to hold the expenditure down to the estimate. Under the regulations of the Army, reference being made to paragraphs 1414-1422, inclusive, it is seen that civilian labor is authorized with stated exceptions for the performance of such work that could not be done by soldiers without manifest injury to the service.

These regulations fix the classes and pay of clerks, the cost of other services being fixed by existing practice at the current prices paid by the public for similar services in the vicinity of hire.

The Secretary of War in General Orders No. 30, of 1869, fixed the limit of the number of employes of the Quartermaster's Department for all purposes at 4,000. While this limit has not been changed since established, the whole number of employes is now reduced to nearly half the number authorized.

This reduction has been gradual and is believed to be fully provided for in the paragraphs of regulations above referred to.

Now the question is reached whether the number of civilian employes paid from appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department and the salaries or compensation so paid can be reduced from the amounts stated in the printed report herewith.

It does not seem necessary or proper to make an arbitrary reduction, nor unless after careful inspection at the places where this labor is employed it should be determined that a reduction could be made without injury to the service. Any reduction, if made, should be gradual and after mature consideration. The employes of the Quartermaster's Department are hired by the month, but for no fixed time, the theory as well as the regulations governing, that when such services are no longer required they will be dispensed with. In passing it is remarked that the printed list herewith, and from which the House committee is impressed that too large a proportion of the funds is appropriated for civilian services, does not show accurately the number of persons hired and the amounts paid annually, but only at the end of one month in the year. The reports upon which these tables were prepared vary each month as the necessities vary. There is no fixed number of employes of the different classes. From the nature of this service, its cost depending upon contingencies not to be foreseen, and from a consideration of the facts set forth herein, I do not think it would be wise, by legislation, to fix or set apart from the appropriations of the Army, as now made, a certain sum for civilian service, based on the least amount that needs to be expended for it. So far as refers to restrictive provisions in addition to such proposed legislation, to hold the expenditure down to the sum proposed to be fixed, it would seem that general legislation already on the statute book, sections 3678-9, and 3732, should sufficiently cover such a case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to yours of February 5, instant, I transmit a list showing (1st) the point, or points, at which rent is paid for the service outside of Washington, with (2d) the amount paid per month at each station, and (3d) employes paid at each point, respectively, with a statement of the service on which they are engaged.

I also inclose a summary statement of estimates, showing the amount estimated for 1883 and 1884, and the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year, with the present rates of expenditure, and a full explanation in notes of the apparent discrepancies.

Very truly, yours,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Mr. ROBERT J. STEVENS,

Clerk Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

STATION RENTS.

Offices.	Amount paid per month.	Offices.	Amount paid per month.
Albany, N. Y	\$16 67	Mobile, Ala	\$18 00
Alpena, Mich	12 50	Montgomery, Ala	18 00
Atlanta, Ga	30 00	Moorhead, Minn	18 00
Atlantic City, N. J	16 67	Nashville, Tenn	25 00
Augusta, Ga	12 50	New Haven, Conn	14 00
Baltimore, Md	18 00	New River, N. C	4 00
Bangor, Me	7 00	New Shoreham, R. I	10 00
Barnegat City, N. J	16 67	Norfolk, Va	18 00
Boise City, I. T	25 00	North Platte, Nebr	16 67
Boston, Mass	29 17	Ocean City, Md	5 00
Buffalo, N. Y	25 00	Olympia, W. T	12 00
Burlington, Iowa	8 00	Oswego, N. Y	12 50
Burlington, Vt	15 00	Pensacola, Fla	18 00
Cape May, N. J	18 00	Philadelphia, Pa	41 67
Cedar Keys, Fla	10 00	Colorado Springs, Colo	10 50
Charleston, S. C	10 00	Ploche, Nev	18 00
Charlotte, N. C	5 00	Pittsburgh, Pa	34 00
Chattanooga, Tenn	8 33	Portland, Oreg	10 00
Cheyenne, Wyo	15 00	Port Eads, La	15 00
Chicago, Ill	36 25	Provincetown, Mass	12 00
Cincinnati, Ohio	25 00	Red Bluff, Cal	18 00
Cleveland, Ohio	20 00	Rochester, N. Y	16 67
Columbus, Ohio	15 00	Roseburg, Oreg	15 00
Davenport, Iowa	15 00	Sacramento, Cal	15 00
Denver, Colo	20 00	Salt Lake City, Utah	20 00
Des Moines, Iowa	7 50	Sandusky, Ohio	20 83
Detroit, Mich	25 00	San Francisco, Cal	20 00
Dubuque, Iowa	15 00	Savannah, Ga	16 67
Duluth, Minn	25 00	Shreveport, La	12 00
Eagle Rock, I. T	30 00	Sloop Point, N. C	5 00
El Paso, Tex	18 00	San Diego, Cal	20 00
Erie, Pa	17 50	Saint Louis, Mo	25 00
Escanaba, Mich	15 00	Saint Paul, Minn	12 00
Grand Haven, Mich	16 67	Saint Vincent, Minn	16 00
Huron, Dak	15 00	Santa Fé, N. Mex	25 00
Indianapolis, Ind	20 00	Springfield, Mo	18 00
Indianola, Tex	15 00	Tucson, Ariz	30 00
Jacksonville, Fla	15 00	Umatilla, Oreg	10 00
Keokuk, Iowa	10 00	Vicksburg, Miss	16 67
Key West, Fla	20 00	Visalia, Cal	18 00
La Crosse, Wis	10 00	Wilmington, N. C	16 67
Leavenworth, Kans	14 00	Winnemucca, Nev	15 00
Los Angeles, Cal	20 00	Williamsport, Pa	14 50
Louisville, Ky	16 67	Yankton, Dak	15 00
Lynchburg, Va	12 50		
Little Rock, Ark	16 50		1,601 79
Las Animas, Colo	10 00		12
Mackinaw City, Mich	12 50		19,221 48
Marquette, Mich	15 00		
Memphis, Tenn	18 00		
Milwaukee, Wis	20 84	Estimated	19,000 00

W. B. HAZEN.

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

No.	Name.	Occupation.	Station.	Amount.	Rate of hire, &c.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYÉS.					
1	F. G. Stringham	Operator	Webster	\$20 00	Per month.
2	Jos. Treanor	do	Fort Sully	30 00	Do.
3	Geo. H. Lounsberry	Messenger	Bismarck	20 00	Do.
4	Peter J. Rose	do	Deadwood	20 00	Do.
5	Alex. Rannis, jr.	do	Billings	25 00	Do.
6	Frank Dunnigan	do	Miles City	20 00	Do.
7	Charles M. Kelly	do	Benton	20 00	Do.
8	Charles Scott	do	Helena	20 00	Do.
9	Sherman Robison	Janitor	Bismarck	25 00	Do.
10	Denver P. Dayton	do	Bozeman	3 00	Do.
11	William H. Drake	do	Assinaboine	3 00	Do.
12	Harris & Strong	Repairer	Benton	3 00	Per day, temporary.
13	Ed. L. Fridley	do	Bogeman	3 33½	Do.
14	W. Spear	do	New Chicago	2 00	Do.
15	Wilson & Bancroft	do	Missoula	3 00	Do.
16	J. L. Dent	do	Superior City	3 00	Do.
17	C. W. Berry	do	Missoula	2 00	Do.
18	Pratt & McComas	do	Helena	3 50	Do.
19	Holland & Estill	do	Deer Lodge	2 50	Do.
20	Ward & McAndrews	do	do	2 50	Do.
21	Hank, Jewett & Co.	do	Deadwood	2 50	Do.
22	E. C. Hutchins	do	Bismarck	4 00	Do.
23	H. L. Brass	do	Rapid City	60 00	Per month.

TEXAS DIVISION UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

1	G. A. Wilbur	Clerk	San Antonio	85 00	Per month.
2	John Shea	do	do	75 00	Do.
3	A. E. Senteny	do	do	75 00	Do.
4	Engené Lane	Operator	do	75 00	Do.
5	E. V. Matlack	Operator and repairer	Laredo	75 00	Do.
6	W. C. Moore	Operator	Eagle Pass Junction	20 00	Do.
7	James F. Marshall	do	El Paso	75 00	Do.
8	James McNicoll	do	Rio Grande	75 00	Do.
9	E. F. J. McCarthy	do	Fort Davis	50 00	Do.
10	Sidney W. Buchanan	do	Boerne	20 00	Do.
11	Thomas S. Keating	do	Fort Concho	50 00	Do.
12	S. B. French	do	Fort Concho (repairer).	50 00	Do.
13	Jos. M. Booth	Messenger	San Antonio	40	Per day.
14	Benj. Fassinge	do	do	40	Do.
15	Thomas Shannon	do	do	40	Do.
16	A. More	do	Brownsville	40	Do.
17	Henry Zeigler	do	Eagle Pass	40	Do.
18	Walter Ballantyne	do	Brackettville	15 00	Per month.
19	Albert Loftus	do	Laredo	40	Per day.
20	E. E. Jordan	do	Fort Davis	40	Do.
21	C. Francisco	do	Fort Stockton	40	Do.
22	A. Mathews	Repairer	San Antonio	35 00	Per month.
23	A. Peter	Janitor	Fredericksburg	50	Per week
24	Robert Blanks	do	McKavett	50	Do.
25	Henry Zeigler	do	Eagle Pass	50	Do.
26	Antonia Garcia	do	Brownsville	75	Do.
27	B. J. Reynolds	do	Graham	50	Do.
28	Thomas Cleary	Operator	Baird	75 00	Per month.
29	N. E. F. Schock	do	Graham	60 00	Do.
30	W. S. Ingram	Repairer	Jacksborough	1 50	Per day, temporary.
31	Bent Kramer	do	Graham	4 00	Do.
32	D. T. Hooker	do	Henrietta	3 50	Do.

CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA DIVISION UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

1	Charles Washiem	Operator	Dos Cobyas	25 00	Per month.
2	F. E. Chaffey	do	Whipple Barracks	85 00	Do.
3	N. A. Gilman	do	Wilcox, Ariz	85 00	Do.
4	George P. Men Muir	do	Prescott, Ariz	85-00	Do.
5	M. V. Howard	do	do	85 00	Do.
6	J. L. Hunter	do	San Carlos, Ariz	50 00	Do.
7	C. V. Hugo	do	Fort Bayard, N. Mex	50 00	Do.
8	I. R. Birt	do	Lordsburg, N. Mex	50 00	Do.
9	W. M. Smith	do	Florida Station, N. M	15 00	Do.
10	C. W. Manderfeld	Clerk	Prescott, Ariz	85 00	Do.
11	G. S. Ferguson	Messenger	do	25 00	Do.
12	Josephine Domingus	Janitress	Fort Bayard, N. Mex	50	r week.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI DIVISIONS UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

No.	Name.	Occupation.	Station.	Amount.	Rate of hire, &c.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYÉS.					
1	C. E. Harney	Operator	Watrous, N. Mex.	15 00	Per month.
2	E. Jungerman	do	Fort Supply, Ind. T.	75 00	Do.
3	Thomas Simpson	do	Cantonment Ind T.	60 00	Do.
4	S. E. Smith	do	Durango, Colo.	30 00	Do.
5	J. G. Garvin	do	San Marcial, N. Mex	35 00	Do.
6	Thomas Cleary	do	Fort Sill, Ind. T.	70 00	Do.
7	H. S. Jennings	do	Dodge City, Kans	60 00	Do.
8	Bertie Page	Messenger	Fort Elliott, Tex	12 00	Do.
9	Ed. Cowan	Janitor	Dodge City, Kans	5 00	Do.

WASHINGTON AND IDAHO DIVISION UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

1	B. Bravinder	Repairer	Spokane Falls, Wash	2 00	Per day, temporary.
2	M. R. Brown	do	Dayton, Wash	3 00	Do.
3	J. G. Hughes	do	Pomroy, Wash	2 00	Do.
4	Wm. Hendershott	do	do	4 00	Do.
5	Fred. L. Door	Messenger and janitor.	Dayton, Wash	20 00	Per month.

SEA COAST LINE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

1	D. W. Burbage	Messenger and boatman.	Delaware Breakwater, Del.	40 00	Per month.
2	C. S. Milligan	Messenger	Norfolk, Va	12 00	Do.
3	J. H. Ridgway	Mail carrier	Barneget, N. J	6 00	Do.
4	J. C. Johnson	do	Cape Lookout, N. C.	3 00	Do.
6	Boyd Bro	do	Fort Macon, N. C.	4 00	Do.
6	R. Jenkins	do	Life-Saving Station No. 6.	4 00	Do.
7	J. Doshier	Messenger	Smithville, N. C	10 00	Do.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
February 5, 1883.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS—MISCELLANEOUS.

Station.	Employé.	Nature of service.	Amount paid per month.
Bangor	T. J. Cannon	Printer	\$30 00
Des Moines	J. O. Booton	do	30 00
Eastport	H. H. Roche	Civilian assistant	10 00
Grand Haven	James Hall	do	10 00
Pittsburgh	L. W. Herrington	Printer	40 00
Provincetown	John R. Smith	Civilian assistant	15 00
Sitka	A. Kaskeveroff	do	50 00
Thatcher's Island	A. Leibmann	do	20 00
Buffalo	E. T. Latham	Printer	50 00
Logansport	H. J. McSheehy	do	50 00
Nashville	W. B. Combs	do	40 00
Mount Washington	C. B. Knowlton	Laborer	35 00
Baltimore	Benjamin Harmon	Civilian assistant	30 00
Albany	S. D. Smith	Printer	35 00
Fort Wrangel	S. H. Young	Observer	5 00
Williamsport	Detrick Lamade	Printer	40 00
Behring Island	L. Steinger	Observer	40 00
Petropaulski	Dr. Feodoroff	do	5 00
Sanford	C. A. Lever	do	p. d. 50
Fort Chimo, Labrador	L. M. Turner	do	130 00
Atka, Alaska	Henry Dix	do	5 00

Expenditure during February, 1883, \$644.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WEST INDIES (OBSERVERS).

Station.	Name.	Nature of duty.	Amount paid per month.
St. Thomas	A. Walloe	Observer	\$10 00
Kingston, Jamaica	M. Hall	do	50 00
Havana	B. Vines	do	50 00
Barbadoes	E. Racker	do	10 00
Guadeloupe	L. V. Bigard	do	10 00
Santiago de Cuba	Robert Mason	do	10 00

Monthly expenditure, \$140.

SIGNAL SERVICE RIVER OBSERVERS.

Name of station.	Name of observer.	Amount paid.
Albany, Oreg	A. Montieth	25 cents per observation.
Boonville, Mo	C. W. Hazell	Do.
Brownsville, Pa	J. Allen Hubbs	Do.
Brunswick, Mo	G. D. Kennedy	Do.
Confluence, Pa	M. Tannehill	Do.
Colusa, Cal	P. L. Washburn	Do.
Decatur, Ala	Mrs. Andie G. Irons	Do.
Evansville, Ind	J. P. Elliott	Do.
Eugene City, Oreg	J. H. D. Henderson	Do.
Freeport, Pa	M. H. Alter	Do.
Folsom City, Cal	J. H. Sturges	Do.
Herman, Mo	Edward Kehr	Do.
Helena, Ark	J. B. Miles	Do.
Jefferson City, Mo	Louis C. Lohman	Do.
Kansas City, Mo	J. P. Kenmuir	Do.
Lexington, Mo	E. G. Loomis	Do.
Johnsonville, Tenn	W. H. Johnson	Do.
Le Claire, Iowa	C. P. Disney	Do.
Marietta, Ohio	C. J. Best	Do.
Marysville, Cal	Amos F. Sewell	Do.
Muscataine, Iowa	W. Molis	Volunteer station.
New Geneva, Pa	H. T. Davenport	\$10 per month.
Oil City, Pa	Frank Ross	25 cents per observation.
Oroville, Cal	C. L. Baker	Do.
Plattsmouth, Nebr	Rev. H. B. Burgess	Do.
Paducah, Ky	A. Rice	Do.
Saint Joseph, Mo	Henry Follno	Do.
Wheeling, W. Va	Joseph E. Forsyth	Do.
Warsaw, Ill	D. H. Cox	Do.
Peoria, Ill	George N. Walker, jr	Do.

Monthly expenditure, not including special observations, \$223.

NOTE.—Where more than three observations are taken in one day, payment will be made by the day at the rate of 75 cents.

SIGNAL SERVICE DISPLAYMEN.

Name of station.	Name of displayman.	Amount paid.
Ahnapee, Wis	H. Overbeck, jr*	25 cents per diem.
Green Bay, Wis	David Soper*	Do.
Kenosha, Wis	C. G. Poggi*	Do.
Kewaunee, Wis	A. D. Laughlin*	Do.
Manitowoc, Wis	W. W. De Lano*	Do.
Menominee, Mich	N. Gram*	Do.
Racine, Wis	G. W. Scanlon*	Do.
Sheboygan, Wis	J. L. Mallery*	Do.
Sturgeon Bay, Wis	T. A. Pielow*	Do.
Ashland, Wis	J. S. Ellis*	Do.
Houghton, Mich	J. R. Dee*	Do.
Charlevoix, Mich	W. A. Smith*	Do.
Elk Rapids, Mich	O. J. Holbrook*	Do.
Frankfort, Mich	C. S. Collier*	Do.
Ludington, Mich	H. F. Alexander	Do.
Manistee, Mich	F. D. Davis*	Do.
Montague, Mich	H. Cornell*	Do.
Muskegon, Mich	Gust. Dietrich*	Do.
Northport, Mich	W. S. Johnson*	Do.
Pentwater, Mich	M. A. Rice*	Do.
South Haven, Mich	J. S. Donahue*	Do.
Saint Joseph, Mich	W. Sessor	Do.
Traverse City, Mich	John Barry*	Do.
Bay City, Mich	James Roberts*	Do.
Forester, Mich	F. T. Smith*	Do.
Monroe, Mich	J. J. Hubbell	Do.
Oscoda, Mich	T. J. Spear*	Do.
Port Austin, Mich	G. W. Van Woert*	Do.
Rogers City, Mich	Henry Clothier*	Do.
Stony Island, Mich	Pat. Collins*	Do.
Sand Beach, Mich	R. W. Irwin*	Do.
Ashtabula, Ohio	W. O. Nettleton*	Do.
Dunkirk, N. Y	J. A. Townsend*	Do.
Fairport, Ohio	G. L. Riker*	Do.
Cape Vincent, N. Y	C. C. Brown*	Do.
North Fair Haven, N. Y	George P. Knapp*	Do.
Booth Bay, Me	John O'Brien	Do.
Rockland, Me	Leslie Cross	Do.
Southwest Harbor, Me	James F. Ross	Do.
Bath, Me	Frank Totman	Do.
Gloucester, Mass	Edward McQuinn	Do.
Lynn, Mass	H. J. Hutchinson	Do.
Marblehead, Mass	Frank Dodge	Do.
Newburyport, Mass	John L. Knight	Do.
Portsmouth, N. H	Horace S. Hatch	Do.
Bass River Light, Mass	Samuel A. Peak	Do.
Chatham, Mass	C. S. Nickerson	Do.
Highland Light, Mass	J. M. Small	Do.
Hyannis, Mass	A. B. Crocker	Do.
Wood's Holl, Mass	E. T. Fish	25 cents per diem and \$3 per month.
Brunswick, Ga	D. G. Owen	25 cents per diem.
Port Royal, S. C	John Mardenborough	Do.
Tybee Island, Ga	H. J. Valleau	Do.
Fernandina, Fla	C. W. Maxwell	Do.
Fort George's Island, Fla	Capt. C. B. Spencer	Do.
Saint Augustine, Fla	J. A. Usina	Do.
Charlotte, N. Y	A. J. Mulligan	Do.
City Island, N. Y	N. A. Horton	Do.
Fall River, Mass	W. G. Bennett	Do.
New Bedford, Mass	F. P. Mosher	Do.
Fort Morgan, Ala	Thomas E. Bohanon	Do.
New Haven Light, Conn.	E. Thompson	\$15 per month.
Put-in Bay, Ohio	C. Islor	25 cents per diem.
Sand Key Light-House, Fla	F. W. Knight	Do.
Southeast Light, Block Island, R. I.	H. Webb Clarke	Do.
Stonington, Conn	B. F. Pendleton	Do.
Georgetown, S. C	W. H. Easterlin	Do.
Bristol, R. I.	Lewis Herreshoff	Do.
Crisfield, Md.	John L. Carmen	Do.
Fort Monroe, Va.	C. W. Arnold	Do.
"The Crib," Chicago, Ill	Capt. Charles McKee*	Do.
Petoskey, Mich	Not yet appointed*	Do.
Cheboygan, Mich	do	Do.

*Paid during season of navigation.

Monthly expenditure, December 15 to March 15, \$274; March 15 to December 15, \$567.62.

COTTON-BELT OBSERVERS.

Station.	Name of observer.	Rate of pay.
Cedar Keys, Fla	Private Mixer	(*)
Fernandina, Fla	C. W. Maxwell	20 cents per observation.
Waldo, Fla	E. H. Lutz	Do.
Savannah, Ga	(*)	
Quitman, Ga	W. G. Powell	20 cents per observation.
Thomasville, Ga	C. H. Williams	Do.
Live Oak, Fla	W. P. Sheffield	Do.
Smithville, Ga	W. D. Wells	Do.
Bainbridge, Ga	J. C. Peacock	Do.
Fort Gaines, Ga	W. A. Graham	Do.
Way Cross, Ga	E. A. Hackett	Do.
Jesup, Ga	R. E. Walker	Do.
Eastman, Ga	W. B. Whidden	Do.
Albany, Ga	W. J. Thebaut	Do.
Allapaha, Ga	E. D. Walker	Do.
Millen, Ga	G. W. Dwells	Do.
Macon, Ga	L. Ruthrauff	Do.
Griffin, Ga	J. P. Foster	Do.
Columbus, Ga	C. W. Meyer	Do.
Charleston, S. C	(*)	
Kingston, S. C	P. E. Thorne	20 cents per observation.
Adams Run, S. C	E. P. Smith	Do.
Hardeeville, S. C	W. J. Evans	Do.
Yemassee, S. C	P. D. Givens	Do.
Saint George's, S. C	C. M. Gavin	Do.
Branchville, S. C	J. R. Ligon	Do.
Saint Matthew's, S. C	F. Larkins	Do.
Wilmington, N. C	Samuel A. Haney	(*)
Salisbury, N. C	A. S. Lecotter	20 cents per observation
Cheraw, S. C	W. R. Godfrey	Do.
Weldon, N. C	George Onslow	Do.
Goldsbrough, N. C	George C. Royall	Do.
Lumberton, N. C	A. Campbell	Do.
Wadesboro, N. C	H. H. Mackeithan	Do.
Charlotte, N. C	(*)	
Florence, S. C	P. H. Walsh	20 cents per observation.
Augusta, Ga	(*)	
Allendale, S. C	J. E. Tripp	20 cents per observation.
Athens, Ga	H. N. Harris	Do.
Chester, S. C	S. E. Lumpkin	Do.
Covington, Ga	I. W. Brown	Do.
Columbia, S. C	J. S. Lawd	Do.
Madison, Ga	T. G. Lamar	Do.
Union Point, Ga	W. A. Lumpkin	Do.
Atlanta, Ga	(*)	
Newman, Ga	George W. Ramsey	20 cents per observation.
Cartersville, Ga	J. B. Garrison	Do.
Gainesville, Ga	W. L. Johnson	Do.
Dalton, Ga	S. J. Dunn	Do.
Toccoa, Ga	J. A. Haroldson	Do.
Spartanburg, S. C	J. E. Gable	Do.
West Point, Ga	J. A. Erwin	Do.
Calhoun, Ga	R. F. Wyatt	Do.
New Orleans, La	Sergt. L. Dunne	(*)
Beaumont, Tex	G. C. DeYoung	20 cents per observation.
Sour Lake, Tex.	F. H. Patrick	Do.
Brookhaven, Miss	E. M. Bee	Do.
Seranton, Miss	H. G. Dempf	Do.
Amite City, La	N. F. Ellsworth	Do.
Pass Christian, Miss	C. A. Simpson	Do.
Terre Bonne, La	E. Beanvais	Do.
Morgan City, La	E. C. McLellan	Do.
Franklin, La	W. T. Bush	Do.
Vermillionville, La	W. C. Mills	Do.
New Iberia, La	R. F. Hogsett	Do.
Orange, Tex	R. B. Lea	Do.
Whiteville, La	J. R. Hunter	Do.
Alexander, La	R. L. Moseley	Do.
Cheneyville, La	J. O'Donohoe	Do.
Natchitoches, La	M. H. Wilkinson	Do.
Minden, La	W. J. Woodland	Do.
Conshatta, La	L. M. Harwood	Do.
Mobile, Ala	(*)	
Aberdeen, Miss	Charles W. Gibson	20 cents per observation.
State Line, Ala	J. S. McGlathery	Do.
Waynesboro, Miss	T. V. Sessions	Do.
Meridian, Miss	W. T. Dabney	Do.
Macon, Miss	B. J. Allen	Do.
Columbus, Miss	W. B. Hopkins	Do.
Okolona, Miss	W. W. Allen	Do.
Galveston, Tex	(*)	

COTTON-BELT OBSERVERS—Continued.

Station.	Name of observer.	Rate of pay.
Weimar, Tex.	C. C. Weatherton	20 cents per observation.
San Antonio, Tex.	(*)	
Luling, Tex.	R. H. Jones	20 cents per observation.
Houston, Tex.	A. Hutchinson	Do.
Hempstead, Tex.	F. Johnson	Do.
Austin, Tex.	W. N. Cruchon	Do.
Hearne, Tex.	F. W. Hopkins	Do.
Waco, Tex.	W. H. Gibson	Do.
Belton, Tex.	W. J. Storms	Do.
Dallas, Tex.	R. S. Collins	Do.
Corsicana, Tex.	P. A. Miller	Do.
Huntsville, Tex.	E. M. Goss	Do.
Longview, Tex.	R. B. Ayres	Do.
Tyler, Tex.	T. W. Parkes	Do.
Palestine, Tex.	(*)	
Vicksburg, Miss.	(*)	
Edwards, Miss.	C. W. Barber	20 cents per observation.
Jackson, Miss.	James Bolton	Do.
Monroe, La.	M. N. Coe	Do.
Lake, Miss.	R. A. Melton	Do.
Montgomery, Ala.	(*)	
Opelika, Ala.	G. E. Weber	20 cents per observation.
Greenville, Ala.	J. F. Knight	Do.
Troy, Ala.	H. C. Bailey	Do.
Pine Apple, Ala.	J. B. Rabb	Do.
Selma, Ala.	F. C. Shepard	Do.
Demopolis, Ala.	J. N. Lester	Do.
Uniontown, Ala.	C. B. Lister	Do.
Talladega, Ala.	W. L. Terry	Do.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	F. P. Turner	Do.
Calera, Ala.	C. L. Candler	Do.
Birmingham, Ala.	H. S. Judkins	Do.*
Shreveport, La.	(*)	
Memphis, Tenn.	(*)	
Scottsborough, Ala.	J. M. Sanford	20 cents per observation.
Withe, Tenn.	S. M. Sublett	Do.
Hernando, Miss.	J. T. Merrin	Do.
Paris, Tenn.	J. H. Campbell	Do.
Batesville, Miss.	J. M. Cox	Do.
Grenada, Miss.	Thomas Phelan	Do.
Corinth, Miss.	B. B. Collier	Do.
Tuscumbia, Ala.	W. H. Hoffman	Do.
Decatur, Ala.	A. C. Frey	Do.
Brownsville, Tenn.	M. J. Curran	Do.
Milan, Tenn.	O. F. Cartwell	Do.
Erin, Tenn.	A. C. McCullar	Do.
Clarksville, Tenn.	C. M. Browning	Do.
Grand Junction, Tenn.	J. B. Irwin	Do.
Paris, Tex.	W. F. Broggins	Do.
Weatherford, Tex.	J. A. Ochiltree	Do.
Little Rock, Ark.	(*)	
Russellville, Ark.	E. H. Howell	20 cents per observation.
Malvern Junction, Ark.	W. H. Dixon	Do.
Madison, Ark.	L. G. Brown	Do.
Prescott, Ark.	A. J. Hickman	Do.
Brinkley, Ark.	H. B. Garrison	Do.
Texarkana, Ark.	G. W. Hamilton	Do.
De Vall's Bluff, Ark.	B. J. Wilson	Do.
Kensett, Ark.	R. S. Owen	Do.
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	S. W. Andrews	Do.
Fort Smith, Ark.	(*)	
Monticello, Ark.	J. R. Honeycutt	20 cents per observation.
Arkansas City, Ark.	J. W. Jemison	Do.
Nashville, Tenn.	(*)	
Cuero, Tex.	G. H. Law	20 cents per observation.

* Signal Service stations at which \$5 per month each will be required for a messenger to collect the reports from the railroad depots. 19 x 5 = \$95 per month for messengers.

127 cotton-belt observers, at 20 cents per day, 30-day month \$762 00
 127 cotton-belt observers, at 20 cents per day, 31-day month 787 40

RECAPITULATION.

Object of expenditure.	Estimate for 1883-'84.	Appropriated for 1882-'83.	Present annual rate of expenditure, based on expenditures during February, 1883.
Hire of miscellaneous civil employés at Signal Service stations*	\$15,500 00	\$10,500 00	\$7,728 00
Hire of West India observers†	2,300 00	2,300 00	1,680 00
Hire of special river observers ‡	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,675 00
Hire of cautionary displaymen	7,500 00	7,500 00	3,288 00
Cotton-belt observations and reports §	12,000 00	8,000 00	.....
Totals	40,300 00	31,300 00	.....

EXPLANATIONS.

* On February 1, 14 civil employés at Signal Service stations were discharged for want of money to pay them longer. They were all necessary to the proper performance of the work at stations, and the service is very much embarrassed by the loss of their help. Nearly all the remaining employés will have to be discharged on March 1.

† A reduction in the pay of West India observers was made during August, 1882. The \$620 surplus in the estimate is required for contingent expenses, and to provide for any necessary increase in the service.

‡ The surplus of \$325 is required to pay for special observations during floods or sudden rises in the rivers.

§ During the season of navigation on the lakes the annual rate of expenditure is \$6,811.50. The small surplus is required to cover the pay of new displaymen, and to provide for the continuance of signals on the lakes until December 31, if necessary. The season ended last year on December 15.

|| In 1882, cotton-belt observations were made from April 1 to October 31. It is desired to continue these observations during the entire year. On August 1, 1882, the pay of the observers was reduced from 25 cents to 20 cents per observation.

STATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
February 7, 1883.

MILITARY POSTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 3, 1883.

SIR: Referring to your personal interview with General Sherman and myself, respecting the estimates for buildings at military posts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, I have the honor to inclose herewith a memorandum of the military posts requiring the first attention, prepared by General Sherman, February 1st, instant, for the use of your committee.

The list of estimates annotated by you is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Memorandum of the military posts requiring the first attention.

[Prepared by General W. T. Sherman, for the use of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, February 1, 1833.]

No.	Name.	Estimate.	Remarks.
1	Atlanta, Ga.	\$100,000 00	<p>Entirely new; demanding the purchase of a site, and erection of brick barracks for one light artillery battery and six companies, similar to those at Fort Monroe, Va. Atlanta is high and healthy, with railroads leading to mouth of Cape Fear, Charleston, Savannah, Saint Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans. At all these places exist old forts and batteries, built at great cost, from 1803 to 1861, which have always been garrisoned, but nearly every year the unacclimated troops have been driven away by yellow fever. Now that the railroad system is so near perfect, and each of these places can be reached from Atlanta in a few hours, common humanity demands that the necessary garrisons should be held at some healthy point near, as it were, <i>in reserve</i>, but ready to occupy any or all of these sea-coast forts on the shortest possible notice. At Atlanta the troops can also be better drilled, instructed, and disciplined. Chattanooga and Augusta partially fulfill these conditions, but in my military judgment, Atlanta is the key point to the South Atlantic and Gulf posts.</p>
2	Fort Montgomery, N. Y.	50,000 00	<p>This fort has been built in past years at a cost of two millions of dollars; is substantially complete, with sixty guns mounted, and yet not a soldier near to protect the work or serve the guns. There are no barracks for the necessary garrison, and this appropriation is asked for to build barracks for two companies. The site is the key point of our northern or Canada frontier, viz, on the boundary line, Rouse's Point, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, directly in front of Montreal. It may seem absurd to contemplate hostilities anywhere, but I need, to the wise, only recall the Revolutionary war and war of 1812, when the occupation of such an impregnable fort as we now have in Montgomery would have saved several invasions of our territory. It was here, too, that the rebel sympathizers penetrated to Saint Albans during our civil war, and the Fenians invaded Canada in 1865-'66. The erection of these barracks will enable us to sell the government property at Plattsburg, thirty miles to the south and rear. At Fort Montgomery the United States own a good reservation of six hundred acres, extending to the boundary line, and this is all the land that will ever be needed for the assemblage of an army of invasion, should such become necessary.</p>
3	Fort Niagara, N. Y.	30,000 00	<p>Fort Niagara is an old fort, at the outlet of Niagara River, on the shore of Lake Ontario. The site was a military station of the French prior to 1756; came into our possession after the Revolutionary war, and has been held and occupied ever since. The fort is antique, not very strong, but could soon be made impregnable by field-works. The site is purely strategic, and the public reservation is ample. There exist barracks enough for one company, and the purpose is simply to enlarge them for two companies and give up old Fort Porter, inside the city limits of Buffalo. The latter is rendered obsolete by the growth of that city, and Fort Niagara is all that is needed by the military authorities in that quarter of the frontier, provided the additional barracks herein estimated for are built.</p>
4	Fort Colville, Wash.	50,000 00	<p>From Fort Assinaboine, on the upper sources of Milk River, a tributary of the Missouri, to Puget's Sound—a distance of more than a thousand miles—we have no fort or military establishment on the northern frontier. One such is deemed all-important, both to prevent Indian complications as well as trouble with lawless white men, who always exist on the national borders, who commit depredations on one side and escape to the other. We always hold the authorities of the Canadian Dominion to a prompt account for the depredations of their Indian and half-breed marauders, and should, in fairness, be prepared to keep reasonable good order on our side. The building of our Northern Pacific Railroad has filled that region with a lawless class, who</p>

Memorandum of the military posts requiring the first attention—Continued.

No.	Name.	Estimate.	Remarks.
4	Fort Colville, Wash.....		<p>will surely compromise our government unless we are prepared to repress them promptly. For this purpose we need a military post somewhere between the Fathead Agency, in Montana, and Puget's Sound, preferably at some point near old Fort Colville. We succeeded to that post from the old Hudson Bay Company about 1848, and have patched it up from time to time, but at last it has become simply untenable, the buildings rotting down, and has been abandoned. The purpose is to select a new site near the Dominion border, either at old Fort Colville or some point in that region, before the land is taken up by settlers, who are only too willing to make a homestead entry and thereafter make the United States pay roundly for it. We now propose to select the best site available before it is too late, and thereon erect a post for two companies of cavalry or infantry, to form a nucleus for a larger establishment in the near future. The sum asked for is the minimum possible.</p> <p>The three preceding posts, in connection with others already in existence, will complete the northern line.</p>
5	Rio Grande forts below El Paso, Tex.	\$200,000 00	<p>These forts are Rice, Presidio del Norte, Davis, Del Rio, Duncan, McIntosh, and San Antonio. It is impossible to segregate the items of each fort, because they are as a whole system designed to meet the complications of that troublesome border. The general plan is to make Fort Davis and San Antonio reserve posts, with their outposts on the Rio Grande, within easy and prompt reach of their reserves. We have for years been looking to that conclusion, and under the protection of the troops, the Mexican border raids which perplexed Congress for thirty years have practically ceased, and by reason of this fact Texas has prodigiously advanced in all her material interests. I believe that if General Augur be supplied the sum of money herein estimated for, he can complete the system begun, and that no further sum will be called for save for the ordinary repairs incident to all establishments. Fort Davis and San Antonio should be good posts, and the others mere picket stations. The railroads recently completed in Texas have been of inestimable assistance to the military authorities in maintaining the good order on the Rio Grande which has characterized the past three years.</p>
6	Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex....	50,000 00	<p>This post is at the point where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad crosses the Rio Grande, which railroad has already reached Chihuahua, and will in the course of a year or two at farthest reach the city of Mexico. This simple fact makes El Paso a strategic point of the first importance. The site is not very good, but is the best attainable. The post is well built as far as it goes, but needs enlargement to accommodate a garrison of four companies, the least that should continuously occupy that point. The enlargement of Fort Bliss will obviate the necessity for the post estimated for at old Fort Selden to cost \$251,451.69.</p>
7	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	52,000 00	<p>This also is a comparatively new post, selected with good judgment, and is one of the very few in that desert region which is fit for occupation by anybody. A few shanties exist, which were erected by the troops, and these ought to be replaced by buildings decent enough for occupation by men banished to that region. This post is believed to be healthy and comparatively cool; that is, the thermometer gets down occasionally to 100° Fahrenheit. There is good water in the winter season, and is more abundant up the ravine, whence it may be brought to the post by pipes. The object of Fort Huachuca is to intercept parties of hostile Apaches, who go back and forth across the Mexican border, which is close by, and this post is also near the point where a railroad, branching off from the Southern California Pacific at Benson, reaches Guaymas, in Sonora, or the Gulf of California.</p>
8	Fort Grant, Ariz.....	60,000 00	<p>This post also, from personal inspection, I believe can be made permanent. It is situated well up the face of Mount Graham, out of which come springs of water of the greatest value in that arid region.</p>

Memorandum of the military posts requiring the first attention—Continued.

No.	Name.	Estimate.	Remarks.
8	Fort Grant, Ariz.....		Troops can be quartered there with reasonable health and comfort, and can thence re-enforce, on short notice, the minor posts in Arizona, which are now maintained to watch the restless Apaches, who have been a curse to that region "since the time whereof the memory of man," &c. These minor posts are Apache, Verde, McDowell, and Thomas. On the theory that the civilizing influences now at work in Arizona will soon make an end of the Apaches, I aim to keep up these minor posts by temporary expedients, but Huachuca and Grant should be made decent abodes for troops banished to that inhospitable region.
9	Fort Thornburgh, Utah....	\$94,000 00	This is absolutely a new post, designed to keep order among the tribes of Utes recently collected from Colorado and New Mexico at the Uintah Indian Reservation. The point has been selected, a military reservation has been declared by the President, and the troops were sent there last year, but were called in for the winter to the nearest posts, Bridger and Douglas. The necessity for this post is to quiet the fears of the surrounding country, and to answer the calls of the Indian agent charged with the duty of maintaining order among a mixed set of Indians, brought together from distant quarters, and as restless as a set of buffaloes. The military authorities do not court the task, but they know from past experience that unless this post is built the soldiers will be called on monthly to cross the Wahsatch and Uintah ranges of snow-clad mountains to assist the Indian agent, and therefore it is thought better to establish this post and occupy it permanently.
10	Fort Douglas, Utah.....	12,409 70	This is a good post, built of stone quarried on the reservation, and the present small estimate is designed to complete work already begun. As long as the Mormon people occupy the precarious relations towards the government as at present, Fort Douglas will be a necessity, and the post should be maintained of the first order.
	Total estimates.....	698,409 70	

I am familiar with the history and wants of all the military posts in the inclosed list, but the foregoing are all that the committee seem willing to provide for at this time.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1883.

Revised estimates for buildings at military posts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Fortress Monroe, Va	\$46,830 00
Atlanta, Ga. (new).....	100,000 00
Fort Colville, Wash. (new).....	50,000 00
Posts on Rio Grande below El Paso.....	200,000 00
Fort Bliss, Tex	50,000 00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	52,000 00
Fort Grant, Ariz	60,000 00
Fort Vancouver, Wash.....	50,000 00
Fort Canby, Wash	9,859 48
Fort Lewis, Colo	40,000 00
Fort Selden, N. Mex	251,451 69
San Antonio Depot approaches.....	3,500 00
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	24,938 44
Boise Barracks, Idaho.....	10,143 44
Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.....	6,560 25
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	

Fort Klamath, Oreg.....	
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.....	\$38,163 62
Fort Halleck, Nev.....	
Fort Thornburgh, Utah, buildings and road.....	94,000 00
Fort Thomas, Ariz.....	30,000 00
Fort Apache, Ariz.....	61,000 00
Little Rock, Ark.....	33,160 00
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	47,545 67
Fort Custer, Mont.....	25,000 00
Fort Snelling, Minn.....	112,500 00
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	54,071 65
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	52,888 90
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	12,409 70
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	63,793 75
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	108,113 28
Total.....	1,767,929 87

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1884.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 5, 1883.

SIR: To enable the department to carry out the provisions of the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, which directs the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission, to consist of three persons, one from civil life, to report upon the question whether it is advisable to sell any of the navy-yards, &c., I have the honor to request that the sum of \$2,500 be included in the deficiency bill to cover the incidental expenses of said commission and the expenses and services of the civil commissioner who was selected under the authority of the act approved August 5, 1882.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 27, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter from a committee of the National Academy of Sciences asking that a National ship may convey a party of observers to and from Caroline Island, in the South Pacific, for the purpose of observing at that point the total solar eclipse which takes place on the 6th of May next, and which, on account of its long duration, is the most important that will occur during this century; and also asking me to transmit a request for an appropriation of \$5,000 to defray the expenses of transporting the party of observers, with their instruments, to and from the naval vessel, which this department will gladly furnish for the purpose required, and for the subsistence of the party during the period of their absence from home.

As it is important to science that this eclipse should be observed from the best attainable position, I have to request that the very reasonable sum asked for the support of the observers may be granted. It is intended to send the party by mail steamer to Callao, Peru, from which point they will be conveyed by one of the vessels of the Pacific squadron to and from Caroline Island.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1883.

SIR: The undersigned are a committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed to promote the observation of the total solar eclipse which takes place on the 6th of May next, and which, on account of its long duration, is the most important that will occur in this century.

The only place where the eclipse can be observed to advantage is a small island in the Pacific Ocean in latitude $10^{\circ} 0'$ south, longitude $150^{\circ} 0'$ west, known as Caroline Island.

The observation of this eclipse by expert spectroscopists may be expected to greatly advance our knowledge of the constitution of the solar atmosphere; the opportunity is most favorable for searching for planets within the orbit of Mercury, as well as for observing other attendant phenomena.

The Academy proposes to send trained observers for the spectroscopic and inter-mercurial research, and the Royal Society of England has requested that a party sent by that society might accompany the American party to take photographs of the sun.

We have the honor to ask you, on the part of the National Academy of Sciences, whether a naval vessel could not be ordered to transport the parties to the point of observation and back, from either San Francisco or Panama.

The committee find it necessary to apply to Congress for an appropriation of \$5,000 to defray the expenses of transporting the parties from their homes to the ship and back, their subsistence during the expedition, the transportation of instruments and other incidental expenses, and they would respectfully ask you to transmit to the Appropriations Committee of both houses of Congress, with your approbation of the object of their request, the following draft of an item to be inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill, viz:

"To enable the National Academy of Sciences to make observations of the eclipse of the sun on the 6th of May next, at an island in the Pacific Ocean, five thousand dollars, the expenditures to be accounted for by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the rules which govern that work."

A precedent for this course will be found in the sundry civil bill approved July 15, 1870, when \$29,000 was appropriated for observing an eclipse of the sun, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

J. E. HILGARD.
 J. H. C. COFFIN.
 ASAPH HALL.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter under date of the 13th instant, with accompanying papers, from the president of the Potomac Steamship Company, presenting to this department for such action thereon as may be proper, the claim of that company for damages resulting from a collision which occurred between their steamer, the Excelsior, and the United States tug Fortune, in Hampton Roads, Va., on the 4th day of December, 1882.

The amount claimed is \$30,000, including a demand of \$10,000 against the company for salvage.

On the 21st of December last, a court of inquiry was convened at Norfolk, and in pursuance of orders from the department entered upon an investigation of all the circumstances attending said collision, which investigation was concluded on the 2d instant.

It appears from the finding and opinion of the court that the United States tug Fortune was alone responsible for the collision, which resulted from mismanagement on the part of that vessel.

In presenting this claim the company undertake to produce within a reasonable period the necessary proofs of the various items of damage embraced therein.

While I am, as at present advised, inclined to the opinion that the claim may be found, on a further and more thorough examination, to be to some extent larger than it should be, yet, in view of the fact that there can be no question as to the liability of the government for actual damages resulting from the collision, I deem it proper to recommend that suitable provision be made in order that when the amount of such liability shall have been ascertained by a board of officers to be appointed for that purpose, payment thereof may be promptly made.

I therefore respectfully suggest, in view of the amount of the claim, that a clause be inserted in the next appropriation bill for the supply of deficiencies, appropriating

the sum of \$30,000, to enable suitable compensation, not exceeding that amount, to be made to the Potomac Steamboat Company for actual damages sustained in consequence of the collision referred to.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1883.

SIR: The claim of the Potomac Steamboat Company against the United States for damages resulting from the collision between the United States Naval tug Fortune and the company's steamer Excelsior, causing the sinking of the Excelsior, will not exceed, I think, \$30,000. This includes a claim for salvage which has been presented to me, amounting to \$10,000, copies of the papers being herewith inclosed.

In accordance with your suggestion, and to avoid delay, I have named a sum which includes not only damages ascertained and liquidated, but those which as yet can only be estimated, and the amount of which further examination may reduce.

Within the next ten days I hope to be able to lay before the department proofs of the various items of damage.

The Excelsior was built in the fall of 1880, and, with all her tackle furniture, has cost the company over \$176,000.

Awaiting your further instructions as to the mode of procedure on the part of the company,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES CHAUNCEY,
President Potomac Steamboat Company.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Office of The Baker Salvage Company, No. 2 Campbell's Wharf. E. M. Stoddard, general manager.
H. Harwood, secretary.]

NORFOLK, VA., *January 8, 1883.*

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to inclose the bill of The Baker Salvage Company for salvage service rendered in floating the steamer Excelsior, sunk on Hampton Bar, and landing her cargo at Fortress Monroe.

We have made the very reasonable charge of \$10,000 more as a compromise and to prevent any litigation in the matter. It is now a month since the vessel has been turned over to the company, and we are desirous to know how our claim stands.

Be kind enough to present this to the Potomac Steamboat Company, and oblige,
Very truly yours,

E. M. STODDARD,
General Manager.

General V. D. GRONER.

NORFOLK, VA., *January 8, 1883.*

Steamer Excelsior and owners, to The Baker Salvage Company.

Who are well provided with all descriptions of wrecking gear and prepared at all times to attend to any and all branches of the wrecking business, and are likewise equipped with powerful steamers for sea towing from distant ports. Office, No. 2 Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va.]

1882.

Dec. 9. To rendering salvage service in raising and floating the steamer Excelsior, sunk on Hampton Bar, and delivering cargo at Fortress Monroe (the delivery of the vessel made to Capt. T. E. Baldwin) \$10,000 00

NORFOLK, VA., December 9, 1882.

Received of the Baker Salvage Company the steamer Excelsior, recently sunk on Hampton Bar and raised by said company for the purpose of carrying her to Baltimore for repairs, with the understanding that the said Baker Salvage Company retains its lien on said steamer for said service, which has been satisfactorily rendered.

T. E. BALDWIN,
Master Building.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 5, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the following clause may be inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

For transmitting telegraphic time signals from the Naval Observatory to the principal harbors of the United States, and maintaining time-balls for the benefit of shipping, \$25,000.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 6, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates of the expenses attending the transfer of the various bureaus of this department according to the arrangement lately made by a select committee of Congress. These expenses include the putting in order of the rooms, the moving of records, and the purchase of furniture absolutely necessary for the work to be carried on. In this connection it may be well for me to state that the Bureau of Navigation and the offices attached to it were not included in the former appropriation for furniture made when the other bureaus were moved into this building, their quarters having been temporarily occupied by the War Department.

I have, therefore, to request that an appropriation be made as early as practicable, as follows: For transferring records and apparatus, and for furniture and other necessities for the office of the Secretary of the Navy and bureaus of the Navy Department, in the parts of the State, War, and Navy Department assigned by the joint select committee for the use of the Navy Department, to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of Secretary of the Navy, \$50,000.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Itemized estimate for moving into and furnishing new offices of Navy Department, in State, War, and Navy building.

Office of the Secretary	\$4,500
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	2,500
Bureau of Ordnance	2,800
Bureau of Navigation	6,500
Bureau of Construction and Repair	2,500
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	2,500
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	2,500
Hydrographic Office	17,099
Nautical Almanac Office	4,731
Naval Intelligence	2,143
Library and War Records	4,908
Total	52,681

CLAIM OF OWNERS OF STEAM WHALER NORTH STAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 3, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information and consideration of the Committee on Appropriations, copies of certain papers relating to the claim of

William Lewis, of New Bedford, Mass., owner of the steam whaler North Star, which has been filed in this department, for reimbursement of expenses incurred and losses sustained by him in consequence of the interruption of the whaling operations of that vessel in going to the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the U. S. S. Rodgers in May, 1882, amounting to \$51,696.

It appears from the papers submitted in support of the claim and from official reports received by this department, that upon the destruction of the Rodgers by fire on the 30th of November, 1881, that vessel being then in winter quarters in St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, her officers and crew were received and cared for by the natives in that vicinity, and remained there until the following spring.

That on the 8th of May, 1882, the steam whaler North Star was lying off Plover Bay, about to commence whaling operations, when her captain, L. C. Owens, received, by the hands of natives, an open letter from Lieut. R. M. Berry, U. S. N., commanding officer of the Rodgers, addressed to the master of the first whaler that should reach Plover Bay, in which it was requested that one of the whaling fleet would come to St. Lawrence Bay, take on board the crew of the Rodgers, and carry them to Saint Michael's. In that letter it was stated that a steamer would be preferred, and that the crew of the Rodgers were living on native food. Another letter of similar purport, written by Master H. S. Waring, of the Rodgers, for delivery to any whaler that should put in at Plover Bay, was delivered at the same time.

On receipt of these letters Captain Owens suspended all whaling operations on board the North Star, and steamed at once for St. Lawrence Bay, forcing his ship through the ice for that purpose, and arriving there at 4 o'clock the next morning. From that time until the 15th, the North Star was engaged in the work of taking on board from day to day the crew of the Rodgers, who were necessarily scattered among the native habitations at different points along the coast, and in making such provision for their accommodation and comfort as their necessities required.

On the morning of May 15, 1882, the North Star steamed from St. Lawrence Bay with the officers and crew of the Rodgers on board, intending to make the port of Ounalaska, but on the same day fell in with the United States revenue cutter Corwin, which vessel was then on her way to Arctic ports for the express purpose of relieving the crew of the Rodgers, and the latter were thereupon transferred from the North Star to the Corwin.

It is now claimed that, in consequence of the interruption in the whaling operations of the North Star, caused by her going to the relief of the officers and crew of the Rodgers under the circumstances stated, she lost the opportunity of making the outside "catch" of whales, so-called; it is further stated that, in the effort to retrieve this loss, the vessel penetrated farther within the Arctic seas than would otherwise have been necessary; that, although she succeeded in securing three whales, the vessel itself was caught in the ice and finally lost, and that this loss resulted indirectly from the delay caused by the vessel's first going to the relief of the Rodgers' crew.

No claim, however, is presented for the value of the vessel, the owner asking only to be repaid his actual expenditures, and such equitable compensation as he is fairly entitled to receive in lieu of the amount which the expected "catch" of whales would have produced.

In view of all the circumstances of the case, I feel justified in recommending that some provision be made in the next appropriation to supply deficiencies, by which an amount sufficient to pay said claim, or so much thereof as shall finally be adjusted and allowed, shall be set apart for that purpose.

In this connection it may be proper for me to add that, as no part of the proposed reimbursement of expenses and loss incurred by the owner of the North Star will go to her captain, it is thought desirable that some provision be made for a suitable recognition of his prompt and energetic response to the call for help of the officers and crew of the Rodgers. It is wise policy to recognize, in some fitting manner, services rendered to officers and men of vessels of the United States in distress. The conduct of Captain Owens and his officers during the period which elapsed from his first knowledge of the condition of the officers and crew of the Rodgers up to the time of their transfer to the Corwin was characterized, according to the accounts received at this department, by the utmost kindness and self-denial, and by the most earnest endeavors to do all that could be done for the relief and comfort of the sufferers. What form the recognition thus suggested should take is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the committee.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1882.

SIR: I respectfully call your attention to the claim of William Lewis, of New Bedford, Mass., and owner of the steam whaler North Star, for reimbursement of actual expenses incurred by him, and for damages and losses sustained in consequence of going to the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the United States steamer Rodgers, in May, 1882.

You will recall that the Rodgers was sent to the relief of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition, and that the Rodgers was unfortunately burned and totally destroyed on November 30, 1881, in the Arctic Ocean, and that her crew escaped, only to spend the coming winter and spring on the frozen coasts of Northern Asia.

In the following May, when the North Star, with the other whalers, had just arrived in those waters, and just at the time when the whale catching was at its best, a written request was brought to the captain of the North Star, stating that the Rodgers was destroyed, and that the shipwrecked crew were in want, and asking for immediate relief and succor.

In obedience to this call of humanity, the North Star left her whale catching (to her own detriment and great loss) and went to the relief of the shipwrecked crew and rescued them, supplied their wants, and brought them southward till they met the United States revenue cutter Corwin, and then transferred them to that vessel, and went back only to find the whale season practically at an end.

The inclosed extracts from the log of the North Star state the full details of the rescue and the subsequent movements. It is a well known fact that, while whale fishing in the Arctic seas is exceedingly precarious and dangerous, it is also very uncertain; that the whales come and go in schools, and that the entire catch of the season will be often made within a few days, and that if a vessel is absent or disabled during the time of the schooling of the whales that the chances are that the trip will be a complete failure. This was the case with the North Star; the dispatch came from the shipwrecked crew at the very time that the whale catching began in good earnest; that by going to the rescue of the crew they gave up the chance of making a good catch, and there was no chance of making it up till there came another schooling of whales, which would not happen for months. To show what was the loss of the North Star, there is given, the catch of the vessels accompanying her.

List of vessels in company with the North Star.

Bark Hunter, 36 men; value, \$20,000; caught 8 whales.
 Bark J. Howland, 36 men; value, \$20,000; caught 5 whales.
 Bark Mary and Susan, 36 men; value, \$20,000; caught 5 whales.
 Bark Fleetwing, 36 men; value, \$20,000; caught 3 whales.
 Bark Mabel, 30 men; value, \$18,000; caught 3 whales.
 Bark Helen Mar, 36 men; value, \$18,000; caught 3 whales.
 Bark Belvidere, 40 men; value, \$50,000; caught 3 whales.
 Bark Abe Barker, 34 men; value, \$18,000; caught 2 whales.
 Bark Northern Light, 36 men; value, \$20,000; caught 2 whales.
 Bark Young Phoenix, 36 men; value, \$16,000; caught 2 whales.
 Bark Bounding Billow, 32 men; value, \$16,000; caught 2 whales.
 Bark Coral, 32 men; value, \$16,000; caught 3 whales.
 Bark Dawn, 32 men; value, \$14,000; caught 2 whales.

None of the above vessels had more than four boats. While the above vessels were all sailing craft, the North Star was a powerful steam vessel, and the only one that could successfully go to the rescue of the shipwrecked crew. The North Star had a crew of 48 men and carried six boats, and was valued at \$80,000.

Taking the superiority of the North Star over the other vessels of the fleet, and taking the only basis practicable and the only one used among whalemens, the catch of the North Star for the trip thus lost would be at least as follows:

Eight whales, at 100 barrels oil each, 31½ gallons per barrel, at 60 cents per gallon	\$15,120 00
Eight whales, 2,000 pounds bone each, making 16,000 pounds, at \$2.25 per pound	36,000 00
	51,120 00

Besides this loss of the entire catch, the captain of the North Star actually expended in coal, provisions, and clothing the value of \$576, as shown by the schedule inclosed. This latter sum should be paid at once from the current appropriations of the Navy, as it was actually expended in doing Navy work, and I ask that payment may be made accordingly. The copies of the letters of Lieutenant Berry are attached, as are other papers going to establish the validity of the claim. If there is no fund available out of which the amount of loss or damage can be paid, I then ask that you will examine and approve of the same and forward the same to Congress in your list for deficiencies for the current year.

That this amount is an honest debt, for which the government is fairly and honestly liable, there can be no doubt, and that it is a matter that you can appropriately recommend and submit in your deficiency estimate is equally sure.

For example, look at the items in deficiency estimates in former years (see Ex. Doc. No. 33, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, page 3): Compensation for investigating the mint at San Francisco; page 6, draping public buildings on death of President Garfield (that was paying respect to a dead man, this was to save the living); pages 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14 (for the construction of telegraph lines); pages 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, &c. Ex. Doc. No. 31, Forty-fifth Congress, third session, page 11 (pay for arms to protect Treasury property); (to pay Mary E. Walker), &c.

A reference to the deficiency of former years will show that this may well be considered a proper matter to approve and to submit to Congress.

Very respectfully,

H. S. CUMMINGS,
Attorney for William Lewis.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1882.

SIR: Herewith I inclose letter from owner of steamer whaler North Star, relating the action and destruction of the said vessel. It is to be presumed that had not the North Star gone on this errand of mercy a full catch would have been made and the vessel saved, as it all was lost.

Very respectfully,

H. S. CUMMINGS,
Attorney.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., December 9, 1882.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th received and contents noted. The North Star, after having rescued the officers and crew of the Rodgers and delivered them to the Corwin, started to make up the loss she had sustained, if possible, in not attending to the outside whaling, and the captain being anxious to make up the lost time pushed immediately into the Arctic, where he took three whales in the latter part of June, making 6,000 pounds bone and some 360 barrels oil, and by so doing the North Star was caught in the ice June 26, and abandoned July 8th off Point Barrow, Alaska. All the insurance I have any knowledge of was \$1,600.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM LEWIS.

H. S. CUMMINGS, Washington.

Memorandum of damages sustained by steam-whaler North Star by reason of her going to the rescue of the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Rodgers, May, 1882, as requested in writing by Lieut. R. M. Berry, U. S. N.

At the time of the receipt of the letter of Lieutenant Berry on board the North Star, May 8, 1882, whales were in sight. The steamer was new and in excellent condition for her intended business of whaling, and carried six boats and crews for same. The catch of the fleet while the North Star was engaged in rescuing the officers and crew of the Rodgers was from one to eight whales to each vessel.

The North Star would certainly have done as well or better than any of them, having had six boats, while the others had only four. A claim, therefore, for a catch of eight whales would seem to be very fair and reasonable.

CLAIM.

8 whales, 100 barrels oil each, 31½ gallons per barrel, 25,200 gallons, at 60 cents per gallon	\$15, 120
8 whales, 2,000 pounds bone each, 16,000 pounds, at \$2.25 per pound.....	36, 000
	51, 120
Coal used while on trip, 30 tons, at \$10 per ton.....	300
Clothing and provisions used and distributed to officers and crew and to families who cared for them:	
2,000 pounds bread, at 6 cents per pound	120
5 barrels flour, at \$8 per barrel	40
100 pounds tobacco, at 50 cents per pound.....	50
1 dozen undershirts, at \$18 per dozen	18
1 dozen overshirts, at \$24 per dozen.....	24
1 dozen pair drawers, at \$24 per dozen	24
Total.....	51, 696

Appended is a transcript of the log-book of the North Star, giving details of the rescue, sworn to by L. C. Owen, captain, and a statement of the coal, clothing, and provisions used and furnished, also sworn to by the captain. A letter from Lieutenant Berry, U. S. N., dated Washington, October 14, 1882, is also appended.

Copy of log of Bk. North Star from Monday, May 8th to May 18th, 1882.

Monday, 5, 8.—Commences with a calm; the ship under steam, laying off Plover Bay; saw four whales; the natives came on board with two letters from the captain and first lieutenant of the U. S. steamer Rodgers, stating that the steamer was destroyed by fire on the 30th of November, 1881, and that all hands were living with the natives and that they were very short of provisions and they wanted relief as soon as possible. We were about to proceed up the gulf, but gave it up and started to their relief with all possible despatch.

Tuesday, 5, 9.—Commences with a calm; the ship under steam, working up to St. Lawrence Bay; at 4 a. m. we were beset in the ice about 6 miles from South Head; there was five men of the Rodgers crew came on board with some natives, and one of them went back to carry the news to the rest of them. Latter part blowing very strong from the S. E. with snow, the ship laying packed in the ice with all sails furled. The men that came on board reports that the crew are all scattered along the coast. Capt. Berry has started with dogs and sleds for Colusion Bay and is expected back every day.

Wednesday, 5, 10.—Blowing a gale from the S. E.; the ship beset in the ice; 6 more men came on board. We cleared out the between-decks and built a place for the wrecked men to sleep; plenty of natives on board trading.

Thursday, 5, 11.—Strong breeze from the S. S. W.; the ship packed in the ice. The executive officer, doctor, and chief engineer came on board and 3 more, the men of the Rodgers crew. They report that Capt. Berry has gone overland to St. Petersburg. The executive officer returned to North Head to await our arrival there, when they will all be ready to embark for St. Michael's.

Friday, 5, 12.—Blowing a strong breeze from the S.; the ship fast in the ice; more of the men came on board with the natives.

Saturday, 5, 13.—Commences with calm; the ice opened between the ship and the shore; we are closed in about a 5 miles pack and drifting N. W. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; 4 more of the Rodgers crew came on board.

Sunday, 5, 14.—Light breeze from the N. E.; first part employed in cutting the ice around the ship; at 2 a. m. the pack-ice brought up against the floe and commenced to open; got up steam and backed out into clear water; steamed up to floe 4 miles from North Head, and all of the crew of the Rodgers came on board; ends with a thick fog; the ship fast to the floe, all ready to start when it clears up.

Monday, 5, 15.—At 8 a. m. of the first part the fog lifted; we hauled in the ice-hooks and steamed to the sd.; at 11 o'clock spoke the U. S. revenue cutter Corwin bound for Cape Serdze to succor the Rodgers crew. Capt. Haley came on board at 1 a. m.; we transferred the wrecked men to the Corwin, and received on board Capt. Colson, of the bk. Sappho, wrecked in the ice off Plover Bay; parted with the Corwin, who started for Onalaska with the Rodgers crew and 15 men of the Sappho crew; latter part working to the wrd.

Memorandum of extra coal used on trip, and clothing and provisions used and distributed to officers and crew of the U. S. S. Rodgers and to families who cared for them.

30 tons coal, at \$10 per ton	\$300 00
2,000 pounds bread, at 6 cents per pound	120 00
5 barrels flour, at \$8 per barrel	40 00
100 pounds tobacco, at 50 cents per pound	50 00
1 dozen undershirts, at \$18 per dozen	18 00
1 dozen overshirts, at \$24 per dozen	24 00
1 dozen pair drawers, at \$24 per dozen	24 00
Total	576 00

NEW BEDFORD, October 27, 1882.

BRISTOL, ss:

I, Leander C. Owen, on oath say that the foregoing extract from the log-book of the North Star is a true copy, and that the memorandum of coal used and provisions and clothing distributed to the crew of the Rodgers is correct.

L. C. OWEN.

OCTOBER 27, 1882.

BRISTOL, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to by said L. C. Owen before me.

F. B. GREENE,
*Notary Public.*NEW BEDFORD, *October 30, 1882.*

BRISTOL, ss:

I, Frank Reynolds, chief engineer of steamer North Star, on oath say that the foregoing extract from the log-book of the North Star is a true copy, and that the memorandum of coal used and provisions and clothing distributed to the crew of the Rodgers is correct.

FRANK REYNOLDS.

OCTOBER 30, 1882.

BRISTOL, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to by said Reynolds before me.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS M. STETSON,
*Notary Public.*CLEVELAND, OHIO, *October 25, 1882.*

DEAR SIR: Below find copy of open letter left by me at Plover Bay:

"The Rodgers was totally destroyed by fire in St. Lawrence Bay November 30, 1881. Communicate with us as soon as possible, as we are entirely dependent on the natives for everything, and their food is very low.

"Respectfully, &c.

"H. S. WARING, *Master, U. S. N.*"

EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington, D. C., October 14, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I received some time since your letter of September 21, and have been waiting anxiously for my papers from San Francisco, in order to give you a copy of the letter asked for. I have not yet received them, and will, therefore, have to give merely a statement of the contents. When I concluded to go to the westward I wrote from Idledla, the small island west of Serdze, a letter which was sent to Plover Bay, it being addressed to the master of the first whaler that should visit that port, requesting that one of the whaling fleet would come to Saint Lawrence Bay and take on board the crew of the Rodgers and take them to Saint Michael's. I mentioned in that letter that a steamer was preferred, and that the crew were living on native food, and also gave the date of the burning of the ship. I do not recollect now any more that was said. I wish to thank you for your kindness in looking out for my mail and other favors that you did me personally. I have asked for a written statement of your kind treatment of the crew and officers while on board of your ship, with the hope of having it officially recognized in a letter from the department.

It will always afford me great pleasure to renew our acquaintance, and I appreciate fully the generous feeling expressed in your letter.

Yours, truly,

R. M. BERRY,
*Lieutenant, United States Navy.*Capt. L. C. OWENS,
Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Memorandum of number of men carried, and valuations of several ships and catches of the same, season 1882, while steamer North Star was rescuing the crew of the steamer Rodgers.

Vessel.	Number of men.	Valuation.	Catch of whales.
Bark Hunter.....	36	\$20,000	8
Bark J. Howland.....	36	20,000	5
Bark Mary and Susan.....	36	20,000	5
Bark Fleetwing.....	36	20,000	3
Bark Mabel.....	36.	18,000	3
Bark Helen Mar.....	36	18,000	3
Bark Belvedere.....	40	50,000	3
Bark Abe Barker.....	34	18,000	2
Bark Northern Light.....	36	20,000	2
Bark Young Phoenix.....	36	16,000	2
Bark Bounding Billow.....	32	18,000	2
Bark Coral.....	32	16,000	3
Bark Dawn.....	32	14,000	2

Valuation and number of men carried by steamer North Star when lost.—Steamer North Star, forty-eight men, \$80,000.

We, the undersigned, agents and owners of the within-named vessels, do certify that the memorandum of whales taken outside or in the early whaling, so-called, by said vessels, is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief:

Bark Hunter, eight whales; bark John Howland, five whales; bark Mary and Susan, five whales; bark Fleetwing, three whales; bark Mabel, three whales; bark Helen Mar, three whales; bark Belvedere, three whales; bark Abm. Barker, two whales; bark Northern Light, two whales; bark Young Phoenix, two whales; bark Coral, three whales; bark Bounding Billow, two whales; bark Dawn, two whales.

SWIFT & ALLER,

Agents Helen Mar and Gazelle.

J. & W. R. WING.

JONA. BROWNE.

J. W. BARTLETT & SON.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

JARED JERNEGAN.

Witness:

WILLIAM H. P. BROWNELL,
Justice of the Peace.

We, the undersigned, agents and owners of the several vessels, do hereby certify that we have sold some of the whalebone from the season 1882 catch, for the sum of \$2.25 per pound. Also at the time of the loss of the steamer North Star, northern whale oil was held at 60 cents per gallon.

J. W. BARTLETT & SON,

J. & W. R. WING,

GEO. S. HOMER,

Oil manufacturers.

Witness:

W. H. P. BROWNELL,
Justice of the Peace.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

PENSION BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 20, 1882.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit a memorandum upon the site for the new Pension building, and to recommend that, under the following provisions of the law of 7th of August, 1882, viz: "**** said building to be erected on the open space opposite the Smithsonian Grounds, at the intersection of Ohio and Louisiana avenues and Tenth and Twelfth streets, in the city of Washington, or upon such other government reservation in said city as may be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, and General M. C. Meigs, subject to the approval of the President.

***," its site be fixed as in the space between the lines of G and F streets and Fourth and Fifth streets, northwest, in the northern part of reservation No. 9, known as Judiciary Square.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Supervising Engineer and Architect, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

Examination of B street reserve, indicated in sundry civil bill of 7th of August, 1882, as one possible site for the new Pension building.

Four test pits have been sunk at different points of the reserve. In three of them gravel was reached at an average depth of 18½ feet below the surface of the ground and 11 feet below mean high tide. They all fill with water to high-tide level, and a little above.

Six piles have been driven into the ground at such points near the building as were accessible without demolishing the market building. These penetrated, except one, which was stopped by some obstacle, to about 30 feet below the surface.

Only one of the test pits was sunk through the stratum of gravel, which proved to be at that point 4 feet thick, and to rest upon a stiff, tough, dark gray clay. The rapid inflow of water prevented the sinking of the others through the gravel. It is probably of uniform thickness, and no sufficient pumps were available to enable the workmen to dig them through it without great expense.

The piles generally entered the gravel and some of them are believed to have passed through it and into the subsoil of clay.

	Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 was driven	36	4½
No. 2 was driven	26	11½
No. 3 was driven	36	3½
No. 4 was driven	19	7
No. 5 was driven	13	10
No. 6 was driven	28	1½

As the gravel stratum lies at from 18½ to 22½ feet below the surface, 4 of these piles are believed to have passed through the gravel, and to have entered the clay below it. The other two stopped in the gravel bed. The level of mean high tide, to which level the soil is always saturated with water, is from 7 to 9 feet below the surface of the ground throughout this reserve.

Much of the soil is foul, being contaminated with the refuse products of the old gas works, which were originally located on the bank of the canal at the foot of Tenth street west. A canal basin occupied a portion of the B street reserve. All the ground has been filled in and raised. Much of the filling is refuse of the city.

It is therefore such a soil as modern writers on health condemn as unfit to build on for human habitation.

The Pension building is to shelter about 1,500 during office hours.

There are two methods of making a foundation on such a site. One is to drive piles, cut them off at about 2 feet below the city datum, mean high tide, and lay a timber grillage on top of them, the whole of which must be kept below the level of constant saturation by water, that is, 8 to 9 feet below the present surface of the ground. The other is to excavate to the gravel, about 20 feet below the ground surface, and build foundation walls of masonry, in concrete, resting on the gravel. The latter is probably the better mode. Both are expensive and tedious, costing much money and much time, which, on a better site, could be saved.

It is important to the interests of the Pension service that the building be erected quickly. If a pile foundation is used, it will be necessary to procure and to drive 3,500 to 4,000 piles 30 feet long, and to excavate to the depth of about 11 feet.

If concrete and masonry are used, the excavation must go to a depth of 20 feet, of which 11 feet will be below the water level, which will require constant pumping to keep the workmen clear of water.

I estimate the cost of foundation at about \$50,000 in either case, and believe that the deeper excavation and the use of masonry will have advantages in stability and in economy of time.

The site is subject to be flooded from the Potomac River; the flood of February 12, 1881, rose to the height of 11.33 feet above city datum, or 4½ feet above the curbstone at the corner of the reserve.

The lower floor of the building must be placed at least half a foot higher for reasonable safety of records liable to be destroyed by water, and no cellars or vaults under the principal floor can be constructed with safety.

The B street reserve was granted several years since to the District of Columbia to be used as a wholesale market for hay and forage and other country produce, and the buildings by which it is now surrounded have been arranged to accommodate the large trade which has grown up about this market. The streets on market days are thronged with wagons and carts and with the dealers in this produce.

These also occupy the stores on the B street reserve and on Louisiana avenue, which connects the two great markets of the city. To occupy B street reserve by the Pension Office will abolish this market and destroy a great part of the trade which has grown up about it, and be a severe injury to tenants and house owners in that part of the city. No other open space of sufficient extent, so conveniently situated, is believed to be available for the hay market, and the transfer of the seat of this trade would disturb its relations and ruin many people whose capital has been invested in it.

For all these reasons I am compelled to recommend that some other site be designated for the building; upon higher ground; upon better soil; not exposed to overflow, and not needing piling or deep masonry foundations. Such a site would offer better guarantees for the health of the 1,500 officers of the government who are to spend their lives in the building contemplated.

There are several sites upon public grounds which, so far as the mere building and its construction is concerned, are much more advantageous than the B street reserve. Among them are: The northern portion of reservation No. 9, known as Judiciary Square; a site near the District Armory building, on the west side of Seventh street west; three sites within the Smithsonian grounds; one on their southeast corner, fronting on south B street and Seventh street, west; another north of this, on the west side of Seventh street, west; another within the same grounds, fronting on the east side of Twelfth street; one on the Agricultural grounds, on the east side of Fourteenth street; one on the grounds of the Washington Monument, on the west side of Fourteenth street.

Seventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth streets all have street railroads in operation, which would give access to the building; but all these sites are out of the line of traffic, and remote from the Interior Department, of which the Pension Office is a Bureau.

The site on the north part of Judiciary Square, between the lines of F and G streets, north, and Fourth and Fifth streets, west, is only two blocks east of the Interior Department building, fronting, like that, on G street, north. Two city railroads pass it, one on the northeast, the other at the southwest corner. The ground is high and dry, and though a gully originally ran diagonally through the grounds, the excavation to its bottom will be through dry soil, and will have none of the difficulties attending such excavations of the B street reserve, and it will affect only a comparatively small portion of the foundation of this building, which, to afford desk room for 1,500 clerks, must be a very large one.

I find that it should cover about 80,000 square feet of ground, and be about 400 by 200 feet in extent.

I have carefully examined the debates upon the subject of this building, and also those upon the location of the Congressional Library upon this site, which was once proposed and fully discussed in Congress.

It is clearly the intention of the leading members of the National Legislature that, unless in exceptional cases, public buildings in this city shall hereafter be erected upon public grounds. The law providing for the Pension building is positive, and I find that the expression of opinion in debate, while clearly in favor of a location upon some one of the public squares, was on the whole against the B street site, which is mentioned only as an alternative. Any other site approved by the Executive can be taken subject to the condition that it shall be the property of the United States.

The Senate, by a vote of 39 to 7, refused on February 20, 1881, to place the Library on this site because it was too remote from the Capitol.

No such objection applies to its use for the Pension building. It is near the Department of the Interior. It is in the line of communication from the legislative halls to the executive departments. It has two railroads touching it, on the east and west. It belongs to the United States. It is designated as the site of a public building on the first engraved map of the city, published in 1792 as the map of the city which, after 1800, was to be the seat of government. It is high, healthy, has a good foundation, and is not yet surrounded by costly buildings. If adopted, G street will be built up by houses adapted to the uses of those who have business with the Pension Office. Property will increase in value, and no damage or injury will be inflicted upon any vested interest.

As this part of Judiciary Square contains 19 acres, and the building will cover less than two acres at its northern extremity, and have at each end, east, and west, a park of 150 feet in width, communicating with the remainder of this great square, the ground can be spared without any material injury to the use of the park.

This park is not near extensive enough to be used as a drive. Its great use must be to afford room for recreation and for taking the air in the season of heat, and there will still remain, after the occupation of two acres, ample space for visitors and for children and nurses.

The other sites mentioned in these notes are high and dry, and any one of them can be used should the one which I consider most convenient and most desirable (Judiciary Square) fail to be approved. The objection to them is simply remoteness from the lines of business communication and from the habitations of the people, and some doubt as to the comparative health of the southern part of the city, now, and during the operation of reclaiming the marshy islands in the Potomac River.

The 1,500 clerks who occupy the Pension building will have several thousands of connections, and will naturally incline to bring their family residences within convenient distances of the place of their daily work, provided that it be in a healthy part of the city. No more healthy district in this city is known than that which lies about the northern part of Judiciary Square.

The assessed value of the land on the blocks north, east, and west of this site is between \$1 and \$2 per square foot; that of the land around the Department of the Interior is between \$2 and \$5 per square foot, and the location of the Pension building upon this site will in a short time advance prices, and so benefit those few proprietors who may be supposed to have some right to object to a great building interfering with the view which they now enjoy over an open public square.

M. C. MEIGS,

Superintending Engineer and Architect, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1882.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1883.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the need of further appropriation for the new Pension building.

The words of the law are as follows:

"For the erection of a brick and metal fire-proof building, to be used and occupied by the Pension Bureau, in accordance with plans to be approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, under the supervision of General M. C. Meigs, late Quartermaster-General, United States Army, retired, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the sundry civil act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, is hereby reappropriated and made available for this purpose. Said building to be erected in the open space opposite the Smithsonian Grounds, at the intersection of Ohio and Louisiana avenues and Tenth and Twelfth streets, in the City of Washington, or upon such other government reservation in said city as may be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, and General M. C. Meigs, subject to the approval of the President: *Provided*, That the Attorney-General shall approve the title of the United States thereto: *Provided further*, That the total cost of such building shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars."

The site mentioned in the law (but for which it was expressly declared, in the debate, that no decided preference existed) was thoroughly examined. I drove five piles to depths varying from 19 feet to 26½ feet. A sixth pile met some obstruction at 13 feet below surface. It was evident that no heavy building could be erected on that site without extensive and thorough piling, which is costly. Also, the subsoil was found by test pits, sunk to the depth of twenty feet, to be thoroughly saturated with foul matters, among which is gas-tar, the refuse of gas works. Years ago, the city gas works stood upon the edge of this site, part of which was then embraced within a basin of the Washington Canal, into which, for years, the refuse and drainage of the gas works flowed.

A building erected on this soil could have no cellar, no vaults for the reception of the boilers necessary for the heating, and no underground storage for fuel.

The last great ice flood in the Potomac River, on the 12th of February, 1881, flooded this reservation to the depth of 4½ feet, which would make it necessary, in order to keep safely the papers and furniture on the ground floor of any building there placed, to raise that floor to the height of at least 5 or 6 feet above the site itself.

I inclose a copy of the report made on the 20th of October, 1882, to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior (and also laid before the honorable Secretary of War), after which, and personal view of this site and of others, they decided, in accordance with the law, that the building should be erected upon the northern portion of Judiciary Square.

As soon as plans suited to the site thus fixed could be prepared, they were laid before those officers, and having been approved on the 1st of November, 1882, work was

at once commenced, in order not to lose the weeks necessarily consumed, under the laws governing contracts, in advertising for proposals and in executing contracts thereon.

Favorable contracts (though not at as low rates as those obtained at time of commencement of the National Museum) were finally made, as follows:

- Richard McCoy, 1,770,000 pounds lime, at 34 cents per 100 pounds.
- Jos. M. Wheatley, 750,000 pounds cement, at 29 cents per 100 pounds.
- Wilson & Goos, laying rubble masonry, \$1.49 per cubic yard.
- John Cudmore, excavating and concreting, 29 and 33 cents per cubic yard.
- Boston Terra Cotta Company, terra-cotta work, \$31,054.24.
- Robert M. Miller, 3,800 cubic yards sand, at \$1.12 and \$1.07 per cubic yard.
- Alex. H. Russell, 120 M molded brick, at \$50 per M.
- Washington Brick Machine Company, 600 M pressed brick, at \$10.93 per M.
- Washington Brick Machine Company, 9,000 M common brick, at \$7.93 per M.

The execution of these contracts will consume the first appropriation of \$250,000. The law limits the cost of the building to \$400,000. It is very important to its speedy completion—and that is itself very important—that the remainder of the money be appropriated at this session.

It will be necessary to provide also for heating the building. The heating apparatus of the National Museum cost \$20,000, on a rather cheaper market for iron than now exists.

This Pension building will contain about twice as much cubic space as the National Museum.

The heating apparatus of the museum cost \$20,000, or $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per cubic foot. That for the Pension building would, at the same rate, cost \$40,000. As prices are higher (iron beams that were bought for the museum at $2\frac{1}{10}$ cents per pound are now priced at 4 cents per pound), it will be well to appropriate, for the heating of the Pension building, \$50,000. This will permit contracts for heating apparatus to be made early, and will advance, by a whole season, the completion of the building ready for use.

I am of opinion that, with ample means, it can be occupied in the summer or fall of next year, 1884.

The site selected and opened is an excellent one, but I find the filling deeper and more extensive than I had expected. This has compelled the construction of a deep cellar under one half (the southern half) of the building and may possibly in the end make the appropriation rather short. While it is an additional expense not originally intended. I learn that the cellar will be considered by the Pension Bureau as a valuable feature of the office, affording storage for heavy files and documents, which the officers prefer to place in vaults, kept dry by steam pipes, to piling up on the upper floors of the building.

The whole building will be thoroughly fire-proof. The most combustible material used in it will be the wrought-iron roof framing, and though its contents, consisting of papers and furniture, alone will be combustible, and if carefully piled together may make a tolerably hot fire inside it, the building itself will not be endangered or severely injured by anything but a carefully prepared conflagration, such as an invading army once set up in the original Hall of Representatives in the Capitol.

I inclose a statement of appropriation which I submit for the consideration of the committee.

And I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Retired Brevet Major-General,
late Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

[Sundry civil bill.]

For continuation of the work of construction of the new Pension building in Judiciary Square	\$150,000 00
For heating apparatus for the same building	50,000 00
	200,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 8, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of letter of 6th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending the appropriation of the sum of \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be required, for the completion of the census of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin and the payment to them of certain moneys authorized under the act approved January, 1881, entitled "An act for the re

rief of the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin," &c. (21 Stats., p. 315), to be inserted in the deficiency bill now in committee.

I also inclose for your information a copy of the letter of the Indian Office of April 11, 1882, referred to by the Commissioner, and copy of department reply thereto.

The correspondence submitted fully sets forth the necessity for the appropriation requested, and the matter is recommended to the early and favorable action of the committee and of Congress.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman House Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 6, 1883.

SIR: On the 11th of April last, I called the attention of the department to my inability to carry out the provisions of an act passed for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, through lack of funds at my command applicable to the purpose of defraying such expenses as is necessary, recommending that Congress be requested to appropriate \$2,500 to pay for the services of a special agent and such assistants to him as may be absolutely necessary, and for the traveling and other actual and necessary expenses incident to completing the census of these Indians, and paying the money appropriated by the act above referred to.

I now have the honor to repeat said recommendation, as, for the reasons given in my communication above referred to, and from reports of the condition of this people which have since reached me, I believe this money should be paid at as early a day as practicable. For this purpose I submit herewith a modified draft of an item to be attached to the deficiency bill.

Very respectfully,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be required, to complete the census of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, authorized under the act of January 18, 1881, and for defraying the expenses incident to the payment to them of the money appropriated under said act, two thousand and five hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, April 11, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to state that under date of 23d September last, the department authorized me to detail a clerk from this office to take a census of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, in pursuance of the provisions of an act approved January 18, 1881 (21 Stats., p. 315), entitled "An act for the relief of the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin," &c., so that an accumulated fund of \$90,689.93 now in the Treasury to the credit of this branch of the Winnebagoes, under the act of June 25, 1864, as mentioned in above act, might be used for their benefit in the manner defined in said act of January 18, 1881; and also, that with the assistance of a census of that branch of the tribe in Nebraska, which I have caused to be taken, an account might be stated between the two branches of the tribe, and the payment of the moneys due to them by the government under various acts be equalized from a further sum of \$41,012.74 also in the Treasury to the credit of these Indians.

Owing to the suspicious nature of the Indians and the bad influence of some designing whites, together with a lack of funds at my command applicable to the purpose, I have as yet been unable to complete the census of those in Wisconsin, but on the 1st of January last Mr. Morell, the clerk then in charge of their enrollment, informally reported to me that 767 had presented themselves for enrollment, properly qualified, as defined in the act of January 18, 1881, and that he believed there were about 300 who still refused to enroll. It will be seen that those who have enrolled comprise about two-thirds of the whole number, and ought not to be by the contumacy of the few kept out of moneys actually, equitably, and legally due to them.

I am reliably informed that the Indians in Wisconsin who have enrolled are in very great want, one of the causes of this being their expectation of receiving this money,

which has interfered with and kept them from their usual pursuits of hunting, trapping, &c.

I therefore respectfully recommend that there be paid to them such proportion of the sum of \$90,689.93 as they bear to the whole number of Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, which, from the best data obtainable, I have placed at 1,067, which would entitle each to about \$85. This payment will leave untouched the sum of \$41,012.74 mentioned in section 2 of the act of January 18, 1881, to be used in settlement of the account between the two branches of the tribe, which settlement cannot be completed until the exact number of those in Wisconsin is known. This payment may be the means of inducing those in said State who thus far have refused to enroll to present themselves for that purpose. In view of the foregoing, I submit herewith a draft of an item to be attached to the "deficiency bill," appropriating the amount of \$2,500 to pay for the services of a special agent and such assistants as may be absolutely required, and for the traveling and other actual and necessary expenses incident to making this partial payment, completing the census of the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, and making the final payment under this act.

Very respectfully,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 26, 1882.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, recommending a partial payment be made to the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, under act of January 18, 1881.

The law requires that the money now in the Treasury to the credit of this branch of the Winnebagoes, under act of June 25, 1864, may be used for their benefit in the manner defined in act of January, 1881, upon the "completion" of a census of these Indians. That census is not complete, as some three hundred refuse to be enrolled, and the department is unwilling to take any action looking to the payment of money to these Indians under this act until the law is complied with, or, at least, without further legislation warranting such partial payment.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PAY OF TIMBER AGENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1883.

SIR: Timber agents employed in the service of the Land Department are allowed, under existing laws and regulations, to charge for their actual personal expenses an amount not exceeding \$4 per day. This plan involves a great amount of labor in the adjustment of the details of special agents' accounts (vouchers for each item of expense in excess of \$1 being required), and results in no economy to the government. I am of the opinion that a fixed allowance, say \$3.50 per day for personal expenses, instead of not exceeding \$4, as at present, would be cheaper for the government and more satisfactory to the agent, while the time and labor expended in auditing their accounts would be materially lessened.

To effect the desired change it will be necessary to obtain legislation, as existing law (see chap. 285, law of 1874, Forty-third Congress, first session) provides only for actual traveling expenses to persons in the employment of the United States. I therefore respectfully suggest that, in making the appropriation for the suppression of timber depredations, provision shall be made that the same or any part thereof may be used for the purpose of paying said timber agents for personal expenses a fixed sum per day, not to exceed \$3.50, in lieu of actual daily expenses, as now provided by law.

Very respectfully,

N. C. McFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Approved.

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request, I have the honor to submit the following statement in relation to the salaries of the chief geologists of the United States Geological Survey.

I. The principal geologists have charge of divisions, each embracing a distinct field of investigation. The work in which they are engaged is original research, and they have therefore to invent methods of investigation. Their assistants collect and record facts, but the principal geologists must use these facts in arriving at conclusions. For such reasons the highest scientific talent is required. Without such talent to guide the operations of the Survey its work would speedily become perfunctory and valueless. Without such guidance no important discoveries can be expected; the various departments of research cannot be properly correlated, so that each shall aid the other, and the scientific materials collected cannot be properly utilized by those industries whose success is so dependent upon a thorough knowledge of the geology of the country. One man of distinguished ability can do more valuable service than a score of average geologists.

II. In securing the services of men of scientific ability for the leading positions, the Survey has to compete with the system of universities and colleges throughout the United States, with railroad companies and mining and metallurgical establishments. The higher institutions of learning usually pay a greater compensation for such talent than the Survey is now doing. The industrial institutions often pay two or three times as much, and it is only because the Survey affords superior advantages for research that men of the requisite ability can be secured.

In most of the higher offices of the government the incumbents thereof are not prohibited from prosecuting private business in their several professions. The lawyer may appear in the departments or before the courts in behalf of his clients; the physician may continue his practice, and the farmer may cultivate his fields; but the geologists of the Survey are prohibited by law from examining mines for private parties, and from investing in mining property. They are therefore prevented from prosecuting business in that field for which they are best fitted to succeed.

It would be unfortunate to cut down the salaries of the chief geologists so low that the best talent could not be employed, or to debar from employment all but those of sufficient wealth to make them independent of pecuniary remuneration.

It is the desire of the Director to employ in the Survey the most eminent scientific men in America.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,

Director of the United States Geodetic Survey.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request for explanation of certain estimates for appropriations to be made for the Geological Survey for the fiscal year ensuing, I have the honor to make the following statement:

ESTIMATES FOR TEMPORARY EMPLOYÉS.

In conducting the work of the Geological Survey it is found economic to employ a large number of persons as temporary assistants.

I. In the field-work, packers, cook, teamsters, flagmen, barometric observers, &c., are needed for periods of time varying from a few days to six months. It would be unwise to employ these persons by the year. They are hired in the several districts of country where surveys are being prosecuted, and they are immediately discharged when their services are no longer required.

II. Most of the members of the scientific corps of permanent employés, as classified in the estimates, find it necessary to be in the field during the summer, and in the office during the winter. While in the office they need the assistance of another class of persons, such as draughtsmen, copyists, &c., and such persons are employed for a term of service varying from a few days to five or six months. It would be unwise to employ them by the year.

III. A third class of persons are engaged for temporary service in the elaboration of

scientific work. These are to a large extent college professors, and are engaged for services of such a nature that specialists only can be employed; for example, if Tertiary fossil plants are collected, they must be studied and described by Professor Newberry, of Columbia College, New York; if Triassic and Jurassic fossil plants are discovered, they must be submitted to Professor Fontaine, of the University of Virginia; and if coal plants are discovered, they must be referred to Professor Lesquereux, of Columbus, Ohio. In like manner there are divers other special studies necessary to properly carry on the work of the survey, and men of sufficient scientific attainments can only be employed temporarily as the exigencies demanding their services arise.

IV. Again, a number of young men are employed, usually graduates from some of the colleges or universities of the country, and subsequently from schools of technology. These young men are given to understand that they are taken on trial, and that their appointment is purely temporary until they can demonstrate their ability to do scientific work.

ESTIMATE FOR RENT OF OFFICES.

An appropriation of \$1,500 has heretofore been made for the rent of a building for the offices of the Geological Survey. The estimate made for the next fiscal year is \$6,000. The explanation of this necessary increase is as follows:

In the earlier years of the survey, offices were opened and buildings or rooms were rented in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, and Newport; and the trustees of the American Museum in New York City gave to the Geological Survey the use of a suite of rooms in their building. In addition to this, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution permitted the use of certain rooms in the National Museum for the purposes of the survey.

It is now no longer necessary to rent rooms in San Francisco, as the Secretary of the Treasury has placed at the disposal of the survey a sufficient number of rooms in the custom-house at that place. It is hoped that a similar arrangement can be made at Denver. The office at Newport has been discontinued. The trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, have informed the director that the room in their building can no longer be spared. It will therefore be necessary to bring the employes of the survey now in New York to Washington, or to rent rooms in that city. In order to do this it will be necessary to increase the office rooms here. It will not only be in the interest of economy, but also in the interest of efficient administration, to collect the employes of the survey in Washington as far as possible.

By the action of Congress, at its last session, the field of work of the Geological Survey was extended, and larger appropriations made, making an important increase in the number of permanent assistants. This increase in the force of the survey, together with the discontinuance of the offices at Newport and New York, will make it necessary to materially enlarge the office room in this city. Already the work of the survey is greatly retarded by want of sufficient accommodations. After careful consideration, it is believed that a smaller amount than \$6,000 will be insufficient.

ESTIMATE FOR COLLECTION OF STATISTICS OF MINES AND MINING.

The appropriation made for the collection of statistics of mines and mining, for the present fiscal year, is \$10,000. The amount for which estimate is made is \$20,000. An incomplete collection of statistics would be valueless, and, in fact, misleading. From the experience which the officers of the survey have had in the collection of statistics for the tenth census it is made certain that this work cannot be properly done for \$10,000, nor for a smaller amount than \$20,000.

This duty was imposed upon the survey by law at the instance of the Committee on Mines and Mining in either branch of Congress after a careful and exhaustive investigation of the subject. It is believed that if the work be thoroughly done it will afford valuable information to those engaged in mining industries and correlated enterprises, and to statesmen and political economists.

ESTIMATE FOR SURVEY OF ALASKA.

On the 14th of April, 1882, the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the House of Representatives whether any steps have been taken to extend the operations of the United States Geological Survey into Alaska for the purpose of ascertaining its mineral, agricultural, and other economic resources, and also to furnish the House with any suggestions that may be useful in promoting such an examination." [Vide H. R. Ex. Doc. 194, first session Forty-seventh Congress.]

The honorable the Secretary of the Interior instructed the director of the Geological

Survey to reply thereto, and such reply was transmitted to Congress. The following is an extract therefrom :

"There are many important reasons why the survey of Alaska should now be commenced. We have as yet but a vague knowledge of the mining, agricultural, and other resources of that region. It is believed that there is some agricultural land ; and it is known that coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, and other minerals are found, but their extent is unknown. In a portion of the country there is valuable timber, and the fisheries of the region have now become of great importance. The entire area is public land, and soon the attention of emigrants from the more settled portions of the United States will be called to this region.

"For such reasons the geography and geology of the country should be speedily known, and its natural resources portrayed.

"In reply to the last clause of the resolution, which asks for 'any suggestions that may be useful in promoting such an examination,' I beg to say that the Geological Survey is organized for the specific purpose mentioned in the resolution, 'for the purpose of ascertaining the mineral, agricultural, and other economic resources' of the public domain ; and I would recommend that an estimate of \$25,000 be made to extend the work into Alaska.

"For a smaller amount the work could not properly be commenced. For that sum the proper scientific corps could be employed, transported, subsisted, and furnished with necessary instruments.

"It, perhaps, would not be wise to commence the work on a larger scale, from the fact that for the first year the operations would to some extent be experimental in determining the best methods of survey and the instruments and material necessary. By reason of the peculiar topography and climate, the methods of survey and research must to some extent differ from those prosecuted in other portions of the national domain.

"That portion of Alaska of immediate interest is the Alexander Archipelago and adjacent mainland lying to the west of British Columbia and extending from the southern extremity of Alaska, north and westward, to Mount Saint Elias. This is the district which should be first surveyed, because of its immediate importance. The archipelago is composed of a great number of islands ; how many is not known. The mainland is a narrow strip extending from the ocean shore back to the crest of the mountains.

The appropriation above suggested would be sufficient for the first year, but to complete the work it would be necessary to continue it for several years, probably five or six.

ESTIMATE FOR ENGRAVING OF MAPS.

The maps of the Geological Survey are now engraved under contract by parties employed by the Government Printer, and payment therefor is made from the appropriations for printing. When an edition called for by the contract is printed, the engravings are erased and the stones used for other purposes ; so that every subsequent edition of such a map requires a re-engraving.

The topographic work of the Survey is of such a character that the maps are of permanent value, and new editions will be needed from year to year. They should therefore be engraved on enduring plates owned by the government, so that in time to come great expense may be saved.

For the past twelve years extensive experiments have been made in cartography, and a system of graphic representation has been devised, so that copper plates may be used and the cost of the original edition greatly decreased, and subsequent ones can be printed at a still smaller expense.

I would also submit for your consideration the propriety of making an appropriation of \$6,000 for the engraving of illustrations on wood for the reports of the Geological Survey, the engraving of the maps and wood cuts under the auspices of the Geological Survey, will not increase the total amount of the appropriations, as a saving could be made in the appropriations for the public printing.

Invoking your careful consideration of the foregoing statements,

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,

Director of the United States Geological Survey.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1883.

SIR: Major Powell, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, informs me that he has made a statement to you as chairman of the Appropriation Committee, that he desires to have all his maps engraved on copper by artists working in his bureau, and

under his supervision, and that he also desires to have the wood engravings for his bureau executed in the same way.

From the experience I have already had with Major Powell's work, I am satisfied that if this can be done it would not only in the end save much money for the government, but would insure much better and more satisfactory work, and also save much time and trouble. It would also relieve the Government Printing Office to a great extent, and I would most cordially recommend it as a measure in every way desirable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. P. ROUNDS,
Public Printer.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement in relation to the districts of the country over which the Geological Survey is now extending its operations for the purpose of constructing a geologic map of the United States.

To properly organize the work of the Survey, the area of the United States is divided into geographic districts, as follows:

I. *District of the North Atlantic*, including the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

II. *District of the South Atlantic*, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

III. *District of the North Mississippi*, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri.

IV. *District of the South Mississippi*, embracing Indian Territory, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

V. *District of the Rocky Mountains*, including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, part of Utah, New Mexico, and part of Arizona.

VI. *District of the Great Basin*, embracing parts of Washington Territory, Oregon, California, Utah, and Arizona, and all of Nevada and Idaho.

VII. *District of the Pacific*, including part of Washington Territory, part of Oregon, and the greater portion of California.

VIII. *District of Alaska*.

In order to properly understand and express the geology of any district, a topographic map must be made of the same, to be used as the basis of the work. A geologic survey must then follow, the geologists being supplied with topographic maps while prosecuting the field work.

In the North Atlantic District no field work in topography or geology has been done. Important work is in progress in the office in compiling all the present materials on hand—the work of the United States, the work of the several States, railroads, private individuals, &c. This is necessary in order that the survey may avail itself of what has heretofore been done, to avoid duplication and to save expense.

In the South Atlantic District the work of compilation in the office is in progress, and field work in topography is begun. Soon after the adjournment of Congress, at its last session, a number of parties were sent to Bristol, Tenn., and topographic work was extended from a base line at that point into West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. It is proposed to continue this expansion until the geographic district of the South Atlantic is surveyed.

In the District of the Rocky Mountains all the necessary compilation has been practically done, and field parties have been engaged this season in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, in geographic and geologic work.

In the District of the Great Basin the compilation is complete, as above, and geologic and geographic work in the field has been prosecuted in Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada.

In the District of the Pacific the compilation is practically complete, and field work has been in progress in Oregon and California.

In the District of the North Mississippi a very large amount of work has already been done in extending the parceling surveys of the General Land Office over the area. The township plats of the land surveys afford much valuable geographic material, and the office is engaged in compiling it for the purpose of correcting and correlating the same by astronomic and hypsometric observations, so that a topographic

map may be constructed. In this district geologic parties have been at work in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Dakota.

In the District of the South Mississippi the office is engaged in compiling the topographic materials from the land office and many other sources, and a base-line at Malvern, in Central Arkansas, has been measured, and a general reconnaissance has been made for the expansion of the topographic work over the country. In the geologic branch of the work the compilation of materials is in progress and a geologic party is in the field.

In the District of Alaska the work of compilation is practically complete, but no field work has been undertaken.

The law does not authorize the special surveys of mining districts in the eastern portion of the United States, but only in those States and Territories where public lands are found. During the past season such mining surveys have been in progress in California, Nevada, and Colorado.

The estimates for the appropriations now pending before the committee are substantially the same as those submitted last year to be expended during the current year, but are more than the amount appropriated for the current year. The additional amount is needed to strengthen the work in the Districts of the North Atlantic, of the South Atlantic, of the North Mississippi, and of the South Mississippi. In the more western districts the work has been in progress for a series of years, and a large body of inchoate material is on hand, which can be published only on the completion of certain specific areas. It, therefore, will not be wise to weaken the work in the western districts, and thus permit the materials which have cost large sums to remain unutilized. The work in the eastern districts, as above mentioned, must be prosecuted in a slow and unsatisfactory manner unless strengthened by somewhat increased appropriations.

In all portions of the four eastern districts mining industries are rapidly developing. There is an importunate demand for a more thorough knowledge of the geologic structure of the country and the relations of the deposits of mineral wealth to each other, and to lines of transportation. When the geologic map of the United States is constructed, and the reports necessary to its elucidation are published therewith, it will result in a very large saving to the industries of the country.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,
Director.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman House Committee on Appropriations.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to request that an item of \$10,000 be introduced into the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, for the use of the United States exhibit at the International Fishery Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1883.

This is in continuation of an appropriation of \$50,000 made for the same purpose in an act passed at the last session, accepting the invitation of the British Government to take part in the exhibition, and placing the work in charge of the United States Fish Commission.

When the subject was under consideration at the last session of Congress it was carefully considered by the Committees on Foreign Relations in both Houses, and I was called upon to make the necessary explanations. These were embodied in a communication to the chairmen of the committees; and I beg to inclose herewith some of the economical reasons upon which the favorable recommendations of the committees were based.

I may further explain that the amount appropriated was at the time thought inadequate to do full justice to the United States. There is, of course, no object in undertaking a rivalry with Great Britain on her own ground unless with the strong probability of showing a certain superiority. It has been my endeavor to spare no effort in the direction of any of the subjects of the display to secure the hoped-for pre-eminence. This has involved some expenses which can only be properly met by the additional appropriation asked for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SPENCER F. BAIRD.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Memoranda in reference to the benefits to be expected by the United States from a participation in the International Fishery Exhibition to be held in London during 1883.

The Berlin fishery exhibition, besides calling the attention of foreign countries to the cheapness and excellence of the various fishery products of the United States, had a very marked effect in impressing the people of Germany, and, indeed, those of Western Europe, with the general wealth and abundant resources of this country. The display made by our government—though on account of the late passage of the appropriation bill it was necessarily prepared in less than a month's notice, and, consequently, much less complete and impressive than it would have been under circumstances ordinarily favorable—was by far the most imposing of any in the whole exhibition.

The exhibition itself was in Germany considered to be of much greater importance than we are likely to realize, and attracted almost as much attention as did the exhibition of 1876 in this country. Week after week excursion trains from all parts of Germany brought throngs of that class of people which furnish the best element for emigrants. One hundred thousand visitors in a day was not an unusual number. An examination of the statistics of the emigration from Germany for 1880 indicates a remarkable increase in the number of emigrants during the months following the date of the opening of the Berlin exhibition.

The London Times, commenting on the exhibition at the time of its opening, asked the question, "How can the German Government dare to allow such an imposing display of the resources of the United States?"

The high tariff on foreign food-products collected by the German Government has prevented our fish merchants from succeeding as well as might have been expected in the introduction of their wares into this country. By the reason of this tariff, food substances which otherwise might be sold in Germany at a price very far below that of the cheapest of their home productions of a similar nature have their prices increased about threefold.

Notwithstanding this fact, we are informed that American boneless codfish has been adopted as a standard article of food by some seventeen or more of the regiments of the German army, while its introduction into the commissary departments of the navies of Germany and Russia is seriously contemplated. As a direct result of the exhibition, agencies have been established for the sale of American fish-products in nearly every country in Europe, and if our fishery capitalists fail to make use of the markets now open to them it is solely because the home demand for their products is so great that they are unable at present to meet any call from abroad.

The total value of the products of the fisheries of the United States in the census year was about \$45,000,000—the value being estimated at the price paid to the producer, and at wholesale rates the value of the same product is not less than \$90,000,000. The annual export of fishery products in the same year, 1880, amounted to \$5,744,580. This marked disproportion between production and exportation is due partly to two causes. In the first place the local demand for the products of the fisheries is very extensive, and to supply it occupies a very large share of the attention of our fishery capitalists. The resources of the waters of the United States, especially since the evil effects of overfishing have been neutralized by the results of fish culture (as perfected by the United States Fish Commission), are sufficient to allow the production of a quantity of useful products at least ten times as great as that now actually obtained.

Many millions of pounds of our most valuable fishes are allowed to waste every year because there is no suitable market for them, or rather because our fishermen have not yet learned how to utilize them by sending them to foreign countries. In our fishing towns unlimited quantities of fine fish can be bought for less than two cents per pound, and many choice varieties may be bought, salted, and dried for the same price or less. Our fishermen, who spend their lives at sea in the laborious and dangerous pursuit of the off-shore fisheries, often realize but one or two hundred dollars at the end of the year as a result of their labors.

It is doubtless possible to increase extensively the quantity of fishery products exported from the United States to Europe. The immense demand for cheap food in the thickly-settled countries of the Old World is only partly met, and chiefly from other sources of supply. Norway and Sweden export annually into Germany a fishery product to the value of \$3,000,000, and into Europe generally at least nine or ten millions of dollars. The Dominion of Canada also sends fish to many countries where the United States has no market whatever.

Much more satisfactory results from a commercial standpoint may be expected from a participation in the fishery exhibition at London than could have been anticipated from that in Berlin, for our exports into Germany have rarely amounted to more than four or five thousand dollars a year, while in 1880 there was sent to England a fishery product of \$2,601,017.

The following statistics of the exportation of oysters to England will serve to show to what extent this market is capable of development. The value of this business was—

In 1875	\$38,661
In 1876	99,012
In 1877	118,634
In 1878	252,999
In 1879	304,473
In 1880	363,790
In 1881	403,629

The demand in Europe for American dried and smoked fish is practically none. The United States excel all other countries in the preparation of the cheapest and best qualities of dried cod and pollack, with skins and bones removed and packed in neat boxes for transportation; and yet this process has never been introduced into the Old World. We have also an almost unlimited production of fine grades of smoked herring, sturgeon, halibut, and mullet, all of which would be sure to meet with favor if properly placed upon foreign markets.

There is likewise no foreign demand for American pickled fish, although the consumption of fish prepared in this manner in Europe is known to be immense, and at the same time the production of pickled fish in the United States was greater last year than ever before, 117,500,000 pounds of mackerel having been salted down as one of the products of the New England mackerel fishery.

It is, however, in the preparation of canned fish that our country particularly excels, and the demand for the various daintily manipulated and ingeniously packed articles of this class could, without doubt, be much increased, especially in France, England, and Italy. To this class belong the various kinds of cooked and canned fish, such as salmon, lobsters, clams, oysters, crabs, shrimps, codfish balls, and the numerous grades of pickled and spiced fishes, American sardines and caviars.

As has been stated, France, Germany, and England consume an immense and constantly increasing quantity of these articles, while there is an almost untouched field in other countries of Europe, as well as in its Eastern dependencies, to whose climates these preparations are especially well adapted. In 1868 there was no export of this class recorded; in 1869, England only received them, taking them to the value of \$184,783. Nine years later the exports to Great Britain amounted to \$1,919,703; but since that date there have been some indications of a decrease, the quantity sent in 1879 being valued at \$1,832,948, and in 1880 at \$1,496,365. These goods were first sent to Germany in 1871, to the value of \$184, while in 1878 the exports to this country amounted to \$97,319, since which time there have been indications of a tendency to decline.

France in 1872 took \$12,991 worth; in 1878, \$20,381; in 1879, owing doubtless to the exhibition of 1878, \$69,364; while in 1880-'81 a marked tendency to a decrease of exports has been manifested.

The aggregates exported to Europe of this class of goods for a period of thirteen years are as follows:

1869	\$184,783
1870	253,882
1871	254,426
1872	317,082
1873	344,677
1874	602,490
1875	1,070,703
1876	1,221,497
1877	1,710,063
1878	2,039,204
1879	1,982,644
1880	1,596,007
1881	1,902,100

Ought not the Government of the United States to take every possible measure to secure a permanence and further increase for this branch of commerce which has sprung up so briskly and in such a promising manner?

There are many minor products of the fisheries which are produced in great excellence in the United States, and which should be introduced into foreign countries. For instance, the supply of sponges is practically inexhaustible on our southern coasts. The American sponges are equal to any, with the exception of the finest grade produced in the Mediterranean, yet there is no record of their exportation. American glues and isinglass are surpassed by none, and can be produced in enormous quantities and at a trifling outlay, utilizing now an almost worthless waste product.

The medicinal and lubricating oils—the former from the cod and candle-fish, and the latter from the heads of the smaller species of whales and porpoises—also deserve

attention, as well as the Irish moss. The various kinds of mother-of-pearl produced in western rivers and on the Pacific coast; the seal-skins of our Alaskan Territory, and the alligator, porpoise, and sturgeon leather may be also considered in this connection. The domestic sales of these different products are large, and they would, many of them, meet with favor abroad.

In addition to the commercial advantages which might accrue to the United States from the participation in this exhibition, much knowledge might be gained to this country by a careful study, on the part of experts, of the display made by other nations; though there can be but little doubt that the United States has more to show than it has to learn, yet substantial profit will very probably result from an examination of the implements and products, as well as the methods and processes, shown by the various representative countries, the results of centuries of experience on the part of their fishermen.

The value of the fishery products of the United States is equal to that of all the countries of Europe combined, being four times as great as that of Norway, the great fish-producing country of that continent. In view of this fact, and taking into consideration the undeveloped resources of this country, the United States may take part in the proposed exhibition with a feeling of certainty that it has much to gain by such an undertaking, and a just feeling of pride that the country which has been the most recent in introducing this new branch of industry is also the most successful.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully ask that my estimate of \$5,000 for the completion of the equipment and machinery of the steamer Albatross be made \$10,000, as I find that the first-mentioned sum, which the sub-committee kindly agreed to allow, will not be sufficient to complete the vessel in all respects, and to fit it for its work.

A large amount of special apparatus is needed to cover the requirements of the economical questions involved, and I should regret any lack of complete efficiency.

Very respectfully, yours,

SPENCER F. BAIRD,
Commissioner.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
January 11, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: I find it necessary for the proper conduct of horticultural and propagating work in this department that an additional greenhouse should be erected. The business of the department in this direction is rapidly increasing, and the calls for new varieties grow more and more frequent. The amount of money, according to the most economical estimate, required for the purpose of erecting the needed building, is \$2,500, a small sum when compared with the benefit to be derived from the outlay.

I would respectfully request that this sum be appropriated in the sundry civil bill for the purpose designated.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. LORING.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
House of Representatives, Washington.

To enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to erect an additional structure for the propagation of economic and other plants on the grounds of the department, two thousand five hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, December 28, 1882.

SIR: Herewith I inclose, for your information, copy of a letter received from E. T. Sprague, esq., dated the 16th instant, requesting the appropriation to cover the unpaid fees of United States commissioners in territorial cases in Utah.

Very respectfully,

BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives.

[Office of E. T. Sprague, attorney-at-law.]

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *December 16, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will renew your recommendation to the committees of Congress on appropriations, of \$1,000 to cover unpaid fees of United States commissioners in territorial cases in this Territory, and to save the labor of a new investigation of this subject I inclose herewith your letter of 28th July last, and copy of the letter of mine therein referred to.

I suppose the former recommendation to have been ineffectual, only because so late in the session of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. SPRAGUE.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, July 28, 1882.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo, relative to your claim for fees as a commissioner in territorial cases in Utah, has been commended to the favorable consideration of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

Very respectfully,

BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

E. T. SPRAGUE, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

June 24, 1882.

SIR: By sections 6 and 7 (page 253, vol. 18, United States Statutes at Large) on June 23, 1874, the appointment of United States commissioners in this Territory, with authority in criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory, was provided for, and the United States fee bill, fixing their fees among others extended over the Territory.

The territorial legislature has never made any provision whatever for payment of any such fees, but Congress by acts and for years ending, as follows, has: page 358, 18 Stat. at L., year ending June 3, 1876; page 318, 19 Stat. at L., year ending June 3, 1878; page 234, 20 Stat. at L., year ending June 3, 1879; page 398, 20 Stat. at L., year ending June 3, 1880; page 278, 21 Stat. at L., year ending June 3, 1881; page 453, 21 Stat. at L., year ending June 3, 1882.

For services rendered in year ending June 30, 1877, no appropriation has ever been made, hence, and by a ruling of the comptroller (peculiar to that period) requiring accounts for such services to be stated under a territorial fee bill, and not allowing them under the United States fee bill, services rendered the latter part of the year ending June 30, 1876, and the year following, have hitherto remained unpaid, there being no territorial fee bill applicable.

I have held this appointment and rendered such services since June, 1875, and of those rendered in the two years ending June 30, 1874, about \$450 worth remain unpaid. Other commissioners are similarly situated, and perhaps for services rendered

at periods other than mine, but not in all, I judge to an amount exceeding \$500, so that \$1,000 will cover the whole, and by requiring accounts to pass the auditing office a safe check against double payment will be provided.

Early in the present session of Congress, I made a statement of the matter to Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin (whom I have the honor to know personally) and requested him to procure the insertion in the deficiency appropriation bill of a clause like this: "To pay amounts found due by accounting officers according to United States fee bill, to United States commissioners in Utah Territory for services rendered since June 23, 1874, in criminal cases arising under the laws of said Territory, one thousand dollars."

In his reply, Senator Sawyer expressed full confidence that the appropriation would be made, and I learned of no obstacle to it until I received his letter of June 19 instant relating thereto, which I inclose.

I venture to request that you will recommend the appropriation to the Committee on Appropriations, and so that it may be included in bill of the present session, adding any check that you may think needful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. SPRAGUE,
United States Commissioner.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 7, 1883.

SIR: As verbally requested, through the officers of this department who explained to the Committee on Appropriations the needs of this department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the accounts paid since the 1st of February, 1882, out of the fund appropriated "for detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; investigation of official acts, records, and accounts."

From this statement it will be seen that the total amount expended is \$18,902.59. This sum has been used in paying the salaries and expenses of agents and examiners, for paying the expenses of expert bookkeepers detailed from the Treasury Department to assist in auditing the accounts of court officers in their several districts, and for paying the expenses of persons detailed or employed to procure evidence for district attorneys in the prosecution of crimes against the United States.

There are now employed, in the detection and prosecution of crimes and for the examination of official records and accounts, a general agent at \$10 per day and traveling expenses, and three examiners, two at \$8 per day and one at \$7 and traveling expenses.

The employment of these agents is made necessary by the act of June 22, 1870, which provides "that the supervisory powers, now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, over the accounts of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Attorney-General, who shall sign all requisitions," &c.

The accounts of attorneys, marshals, and other officers of the United States courts are rendered direct to the accounting officers of the Treasury, and the only way in which the Attorney-General can carry out the wishes of Congress and promote the interests of the service is to employ agents skilled in bookkeeping and proficient in the law to visit the different judicial districts, to there supervise the expenditures of the appropriations placed under his control, to correct abuses growing out of the system of paying officers by fees, and to keep the department correctly informed as to the character and conduct of its officers.

That Congress, at first, fully appreciated the extent and need of such service is evidenced by their appropriations. Since the organization of the Department of Justice, Congress has appropriated for this purpose, yearly, the following sums:

Act of June 10, 1872.....	\$50,000
Act of March 3, 1873.....	50,000
Act of June 24, 1874.....	25,000
Act of March 3, 1875.....	25,000
Act of July 31, 1876.....	25,000
Act of March 3, 1877.....	25,000
Act of June 20, 1878.....	20,000
Act of March 3, 1879.....	20,000
Act of June 16, 1880.....	20,000
Act of March 3, 1881.....	20,000
Act of August 7, 1882.....	25,000

The fact that every year a surplus of several thousand dollars from this appropriation has been turned into the Treasury is liable, without explanation, to lead to

error. The Attorney-General, using his discretion as to the disbursement of this appropriation, has found it necessary to keep on hand a considerable sum in order to meet any exigency which might arise; for this reason a much larger sum than is liable, under ordinary circumstances, to be used, is held during the last months of the fiscal year, and if exigencies requiring the expenditure of this sum do not arise, a large surplus is turned into the Treasury. But the fact that it is necessary for the Attorney-General to keep in reserve a large portion of this appropriation prevents him from making many examinations that would be of great benefit to the public service, and which would be made, provided the appropriation was increased as recommended, so that he might employ a regular force of agents large enough to make a thorough and prompt examination of every district, whenever it is suspected that the public interests are not being properly cared for by the marshals and other officers there. The appropriation now asked for by me, viz, \$30,000, after a careful calculation, is believed to be large enough to both meet every exigency of the service, and also to promptly and thoroughly investigate the accounts of officers in the several districts who, either from ignorance of the law or indifference to their duties, are not properly protecting the public interests.

The necessity of these investigations is shown not only by the amount of irregularities discovered or disallowances made, but from the reduced expenditures of the districts. In Kentucky, for instance, the expenses for 1881 were \$82,992.16; whereas, after an examination was made, they fell, in 1882, to \$69,722.80. It will therefore be seen that the Attorney-General, by having the force which he requests of Congress, would not only be enabled to greatly improve the service, but the disallowances made upon the reports of agents actually exceed the amount appropriated by Congress for their payment, to say nothing of the reduced expenses in the several districts after examinations are made.

It is impossible to state in detail the work performed by the agents of this department during the past year, because it is not only their duty to examine into the official conduct and accounts of the court officers, but it is also their duty to instruct these officers how to prepare their accounts and to properly and economically conduct the business of their districts. It may be stated in a general manner, however, that during the year one hundred and thirty-nine cases have been referred to them for investigation, classified as follows:

Conduct and accounts of marshals and deputies.....	25
Conduct of attorneys and assistants.....	10
Conduct of clerks.....	5
Conduct of territorial judges.....	7
Conduct of commissioners.....	3
Lease of court-rooms.....	5
Custody and ill-treatment of United States prisoners.....	41
Accounts of supervisors of elections.....	2
Miscellaneous cases.....	41
Total.....	139

An examination of the reports of the agents shows that they have recommended, during the past year, the disallowance of accounts amounting to nearly \$100,000; of this there will doubtless be some allowances by the accounting officers of the Treasury upon explanations, but it is believed that these allowances will not reduce the amount more than 25 per cent., which will show a saving of about \$75,000 as a result of the work of the agents during the past year. This does not include the continuous saving made in the care and custody of United States prisoners in the State jails and penitentiaries. The saving in this direction alone, it is believed, will reach \$25,000, and I have accordingly reduced my estimate for the support of prisoners during the coming fiscal year \$25,000, which is in addition to a reduction of \$10,000 in the estimates for the support of convicts last year.

The amount of money saved by the examiners is considered but of slight consequence as compared with the beneficial effect they have upon the service.

I have caused the agents employed and paid out of this fund to report to me minutely the result of their labors, and I am satisfied that the appropriation which is asked for, viz, \$30,000, is absolutely necessary to economically and efficiently administer the affairs of the department; and to carry out the plans which I have in view it is essential that the increase of \$5,000 should be made, which estimate I have fixed, after a careful calculation, at the lowest possible figure, preferring hereafter to ask Congress for an additional appropriation upon a statement of results obtained during the coming fiscal year rather than ask for a greater amount now.

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

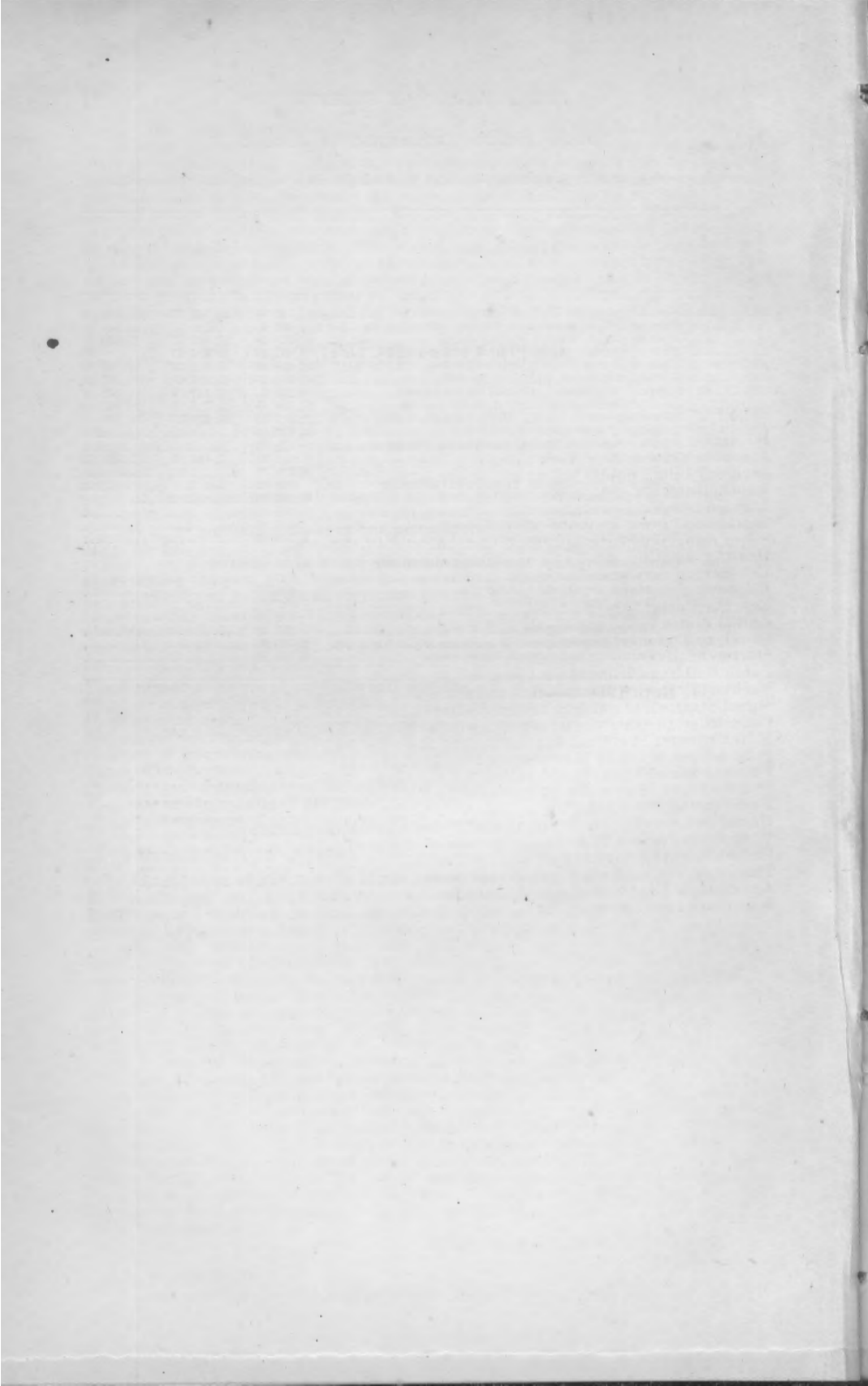
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

81

APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Balances subject to requisition at the close of business Saturday, February 3, 1883.

Balances in hands of disbursing clerk.	Appropriation.	1883.	1882.	1881.
.....	Fees of marshals, United States courts	\$168,793 94	\$38,112 77	\$32,614 42
.....	Fees of district attorneys, United States courts	124,607 31	Ex.	28,544 89
.....	Fees of clerks, United States courts	95,978 08	22,802 27	7,829 50
.....	Fees of commissioners, United States courts	82,461 89	36,824 53	95
.....	Fees of jurors, United States courts	118,616 00	73,033 14	58,908 76
.....	Fees of witnesses, United States courts	188,954 15	49,220 41	17,262 04
\$3,111 63	Support of prisoners, United States courts	176,278 54	63,117 51	12,172 29
.....	Rent of court-rooms, United States courts	48,998 84	21,715 73	22,945 46
1,037 57	Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts	123,517 63	33,074 15	36,210 20
12,510 67	Salaries, Department of Justice	44,797 20	.....	.....
295 00	Salary, warden of jail, District of Columbia	450 00	.....	.....
2,280 24	Prosecution of crimes	13,497 98	2,480 76	2,644 39
892 98	Defending suits, &c	6,770 01	.....	.....
393 00	Repairs to court-house, District of Columbia	382 00	.....	.....
1,710 44	Support of convicts	10,126 64	.....	.....
1,000 00	Punishing violations of, &c	3,640 85	.....	.....
.....	Prosecution and collection of claims	889 25	.....	.....
.....	Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, 1883	8,744 10	.....	.....
9,673 91	Constructing elevator, &c	Ex.	.....	.....
.....	Contingent expenses, Department of Justice:	.....	.....	.....
160 57	Furniture and repairs	Ex.	.....	.....
700 65	Books, department library	406 25	.....	.....
39 73	Books, office of solicitor	Ex.	.....	.....
181 56	Stationery	172 81	.....	.....
114 90	Horses and wagons	282 37	.....	.....
322 95	Miscellaneous items	2,740 82
5,000 00	Furniture and carpets, court-house	5,000 00



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